The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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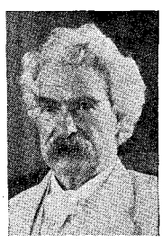

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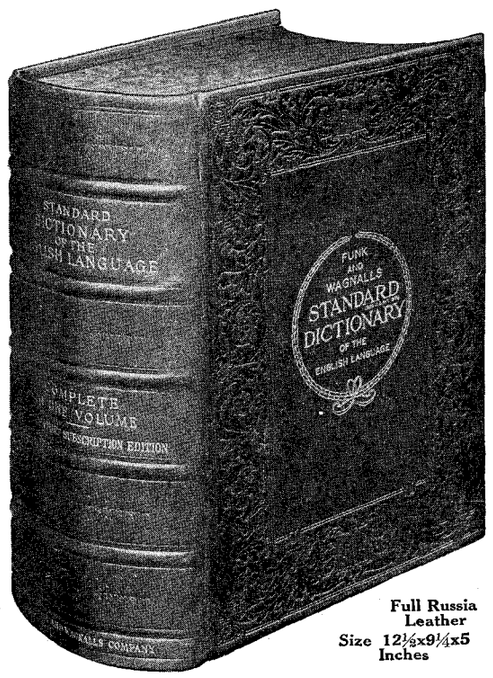

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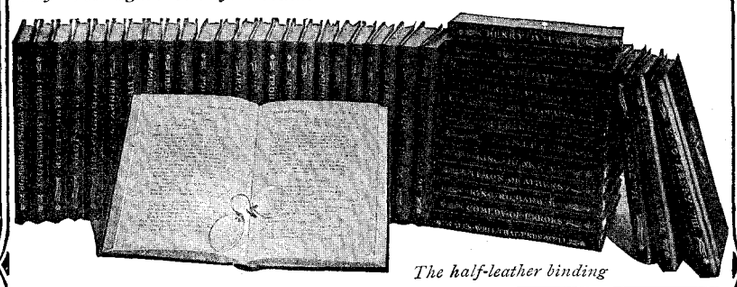

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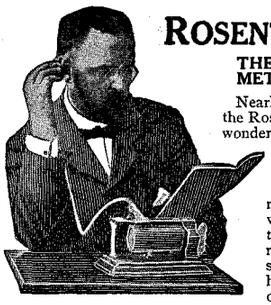

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GARDEN WORK WHICH MUST BE DONE NOW

THE following helpful outline of garden preparation, which should be made at this season, is given by *Suburban Life:*

"Have in pots or boxes your roses which you wish to have in flower at Easter. Start them at once. They will stand a temperature of 55° or 60°. Prune them when the buds have started.

Bulbs are forced easily now. It is not difficult to force successfully the lily-of-the-valley, or double tulips, or other things which, earlier in the season, would not do well.

Shrubs for Easter—*Azalea mollis,* flowering plums and apricots, deutzias, spireas, weigelas, and rhododendrons—must be started at once, if not already in a cool-house.

Palms will soon start into growth, and now is the best time of year to repot them. Be careful not to injure the roots when making the shift. The same-sized pot will do for larger-sized plants; all that is necessary is to change the soil. . . . . .

Cyclamens from seed sown last fall should be ready now for two and one-half or three-inch pots. Pot in a soil composed of equal parts of leaf-mold and fibrous loam or compost and a little sand. They need a night temperature of 50° to 55°, and a light syringing on sunny days.

Gloxinias started in January will be ready for potting; they should be one to two inches across. Ordinary-sized bulbs should go in five- or six-inch pots. For soil, use equal parts of fibrous loam, cow-manure, leaf-mold and sand, with a little charcoal. Have good drainage in the bottom of the pots, and give them a night temperature of 60° . . . . .

Sow sweet peas for spring and early summer flowers. They do best in a night temperature of 45° to 50°, and 60° during the day.

Bouvardias are an old standby for early winter flowering. Propagate them now by root cuttings. Cut the large pieces up one-half inch long, smaller roots longer, and put them in pots in sand or in the cutting-bench, and give them a bottom heat of about 70°.

Genistas are propagated by cuttings of the stem. Do the work now for next winter's plants.

Sow verbena seeds for next summer's plants; if you have plants, make cuttings of them. Grow the young plants in a temperature of from 45° to 50° at night.

Sow seeds of Jerusalem cherry and peppers for next Christmas' decorations.

Sow seeds of *Dracæna indivisa, Asparagus plumosus,* smilax, for indoor cultivation; cosmos, China asters, ageratum, carnations, centaurea, cockscomb, verbena, petunia, snapdragon, vinca, and begonia, for outdoor beds.

Buy bulbs of tuberous-rooted begonias, achimenes and other gesneriaceous plants for next summer's flowers in the greenhouse.

Sow seeds of beans in pots. In a hot-bed sow peas for an early crop. Use the dwarf early kinds.

Sow celery seed—White Plume is the best early one—for planting out just as soon as the weather permits. Started now, celery can be enjoyed early in the season.

Make sowings of radish and lettuce seeds.

Late in the month, sow tomato, egg-plant, and pepper seeds for an early crop next summer.

Strawberries, tomatoes, and cucumbers grown under glass will need to be hand-pollinated, to insure a good set.

Sow cabbage and cauliflower seeds for an early crop of these delicious vegetables."

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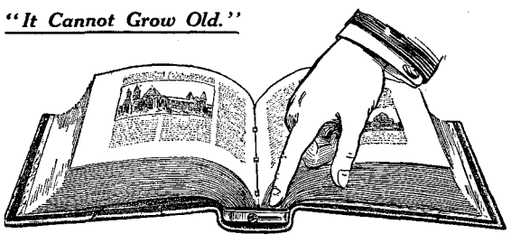

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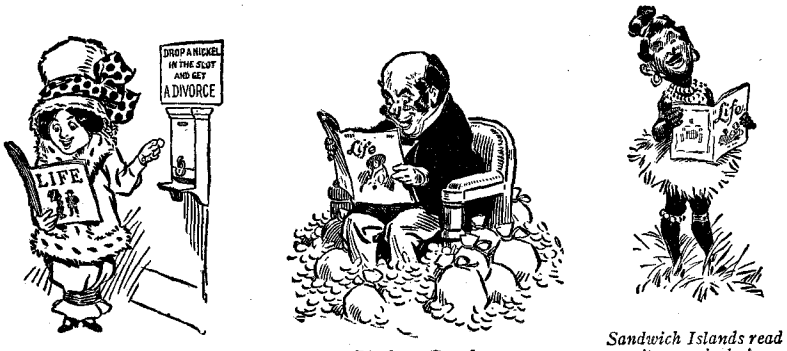

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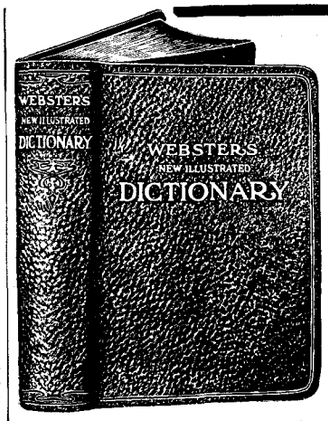

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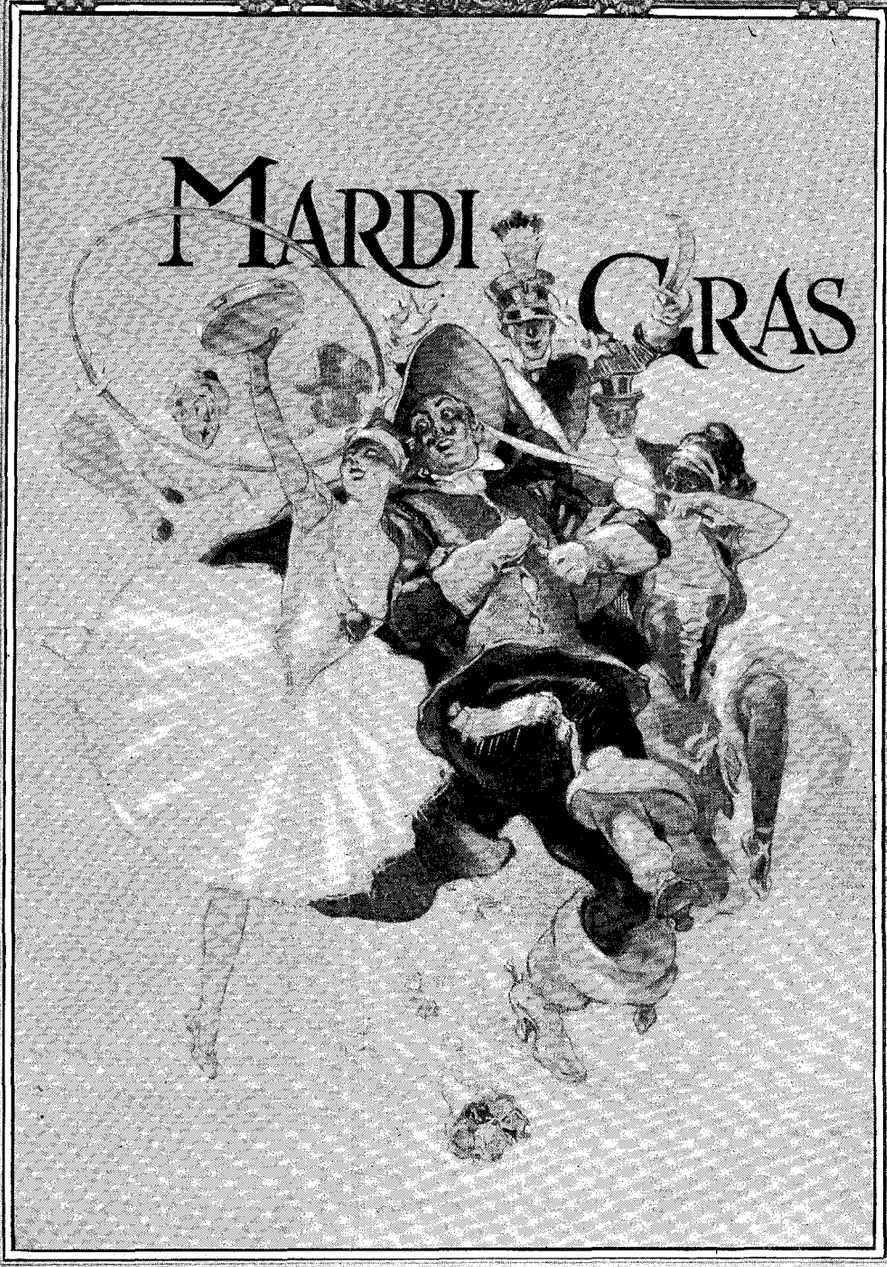

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE SENATE REFORMING ITSELF

IT SEEMS that the Senate of the United States, like the British House of Lords, now finds itself in the somewhat embarrassing position where it must either take an active part in its own reformation or else put itself definitely and conspicuously on record as opposed to the popular will. This situation became evident when Senator Borah (Rep.), of Idaho, supported by progressive Republican and Democratic Senators, succeeded in making the proposed Constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people the "unfinished business" of the Senate. This means that the matter must come up every day until a vote is taken; and Senator Borah, says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), is determined that the Senate shall declare itself in time for the House also to take action upon the resolution. Never before, say the Washington correspondents, has a strategic position so advantageous been won for this oft-advocated reform. Similar resolutions have often passed the House only to perish in a pigeonhole of the Senate committee room. Senator Borah's success in getting the issue before the Senate is hailed by many of the correspondents as "the Waterloo of the Senate old guard," while the Washington representative of the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) pictures him, in language borrowed from the gridiron, as breaking through the lines of the old guard and placing the resolution "squarely in front of the enemy's goal." The failure of the Senate to dispose of the matter at once by an unfavorable vote is generally interpreted as a reluctant recognition by the Senate of its own unpopularity with the mass of the voters. "Nobody would have supposed a few months ago," remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "that the majority of the Senators could have been found to vote for consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment, when it had been so recently reported and only a few weeks remained of the session."

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HE IS MAKING THE SENATE DISCUSS ITS OWN REFORMATION.

Senator Borah is leading the fight in the Senate for the direct election of Senators—a reform which, according to one of his colleagues, "means more to the people of this country than any legislation of modern times."

Senator Borah, who leads the fight for direct election in the Upper House, reminds his colleagues that the proposed change can not be dismissed as a hastily devised or ill-considered reform, since "it has been before Congress session after session for 85 years." Morever, "at least 32 States have declared in favor of the amendment or the principle." "And now," he adds, "after nearly a century of discussion and consideration, the sober second thought of the people, upon which the fathers so implicitly relied, is greatly in its favor." To quote further from one of his speeches, reported in *The Congressional Record:*

"One of the most conclusive arguments in favor of taking the election of Senators away from the State legislatures is that these lawmaking bodies may be relieved of an exceptional and unnatural and incongruous duty. Not only is it aside from any duty or function naturally attaching to legislative bodies, but it works to the great and almost constant embarrassment of such a body in its important and natural work. It has demoralized State legislatures more than any one single matter with which they have had to deal. . . . . .

"In the last twenty years there have been a great many prolonged contests in State legislatures which illustrate one of the great evils of the present system. The entire session of the legislature was occupied in the electing of a Senator, to the exclusion of everything else for which they were called together. In some instances special sessions were called at great expense. In some fourteen instances States have gone without full representation here because of deadlocks in the legislature. In other instances bribery and corruption have been charged and corruption and scandal have attached to the session. It is not alone that direct and open bribery sometimes prevails, but that which is equally as bad more often prevails—bills and measures are traded up or killed, the public

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interest is sacrificed or actually bartered away, patronage and office enter into the deal, and the whole affair becomes a disgrace and is of itself sufficient condemnation of the present system. . . . . .

"I assert, and I now challenge the presentation of anything to the contrary, that such a change would not work any change in the fundamental principles of government. The checks and balances are still there. The time and deliberation and conservatism are still there. The equal representation of the States is still there. The individuality and the representation of the whole State is still preserved."

Most of Senator Borah's support among his colleagues comes from Democrats and Insurgents. Senator Jeff Davis (Dem.), of Arkansas, assures the Senate that the final adoption of the resolution "means more to the people of this country than any legislation of modern times." He goes on to say:

"The people of the entire nation have become aroused upon this question as they scarcely ever have upon any subject presented for their consideration, and have just reason for being aroused. They feel that the Senate of the United States does not voice their wishes—does not heed their requests, does not legislate in their interests, and they demand that to which they are entitled as of right, the power to select by direct vote the members of the Senate of the United States, as they do their members in Congress. . . . . .

"There are potent reasons, to my mind, Mr. President, why this amendment should be adopted. First, because if the Senators were elected by the people directly, not through the means of legislative action, they would feel more deeply their responsibility and obligations to the people and would more readily heed their just demands. They would not feel that they are separate and apart from the people; they would not feel that their election was not due to the personal wishes of the people; they would be more careful of their official conduct, and legislation such as has been passed for the last quarter of a century would not be upon our statute books to-day, because, sir, men with far different views would doubtless be selected from the North, the East, the South, and the West than some who grace seats in this most honorable body. . . . . .

"If the people had elected their Senators by their direct votes, the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill would not have been upon our statute books, making the rich richer and the poor poorer."

Senator Borah's resolution, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, provides that—

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures."

For the fell purpose of sowing dissension among the friends of this reform, as it appears to many editors, two amendments to this resolution have been submitted. One of them, fathered by Senator Sutherland (Rep.), of Utah, proposes to add the following words:

"But Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the places of choosing Senators."

The other, submitted by Senator Depew (Rep.), of New York, touches on the same point in these terms:

"The qualifications of citizens entitled to vote for United States Senators and Representatives in Congress shall be uniform in all the States, and Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation, and to provide for the registration of citizens entitled to vote, the conduct of such elections, and the certification of the result."

It is argued by the authors of these amendments that the resolution as reported would practically remove the power of Congress to prevent the entire disfranchisement of negro voters in the South. The Constitution at present provides in Article I, Section IV, that—

"The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be as prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof: but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

The objection raised by Senators Sutherland and Depew, as stated by the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), is that the Borah resolution, "under the guise of simply transferring the right to elect Senators from the legislatures to the people, really seeks to nullify the control which the Constitution now allows the Federal Government to exercise over the election of Senators." In other words:

"It aims at an amendment of the Constitution at two points instead of one, and tho leaving the power of Congress to regulate elections for Representatives untouched, it surrenders supervisory control of elections for Senators, while inconsistently proposing that Senators and Representatives be chosen hereafter on exactly the same basis. . . . . .

"The fact is that Senator Sutherland's amendment does not provide for taking the power to control the time and manner of the elections from the State legislatures and reserving it to Congress. It merely aims at preserving the present constitutional *status quo*, while the resolution reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee aims at upsetting that status and ceding a prerogative now lodged in Congress to the States. . . . . .

"Elections of Senators are now conducted under the provisions of a Federal statute. There has been no complaint of the oppressiveness of that statute. Elections of Representatives will continue to be held under Federal supervision. What good reason is there, therefore, for drawing distinctions in the pending amendment between the House and the Senate?"

The Tribune states its belief in another editorial, however, that the Borah resolution, even if ratified in its present form, would not "invalidate in any way the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment."

On the other hand Senator Rayner (Dem.), of Maryland, an ardent advocate of Senator Borah's joint resolution, objects to Senator Depew's amendment on the ground that it goes "even farther than the force bills attempted to go," since it "shatters the Constitution of the United States to fragments by depriving the States of the right to say who shall enjoy the right of suffrage." Thus, remarks the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), have the enemies of direct election "thrown a stone of Cadmus" among its armed friends "in the hope that it will make them fight among themselves and kill each other off."

Such strategy, however, thinks the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.), "can not really hope to do more than stave off the inevitable," and the same opinion is voiced by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.). It is certain that 90 per cent. of the people are in favor of this reform, declares Senator Bourne, president of the Progressive Republican League.

One of the most outspoken and uncompromising opponents of the proposed reform is Senator Lodge (Rep.), of Massachusetts. His opposition is directed not merely against the form of Mr. Borah's resolution, but against the underlying principle of the direct election of United States Senators. In a speech before the Senate he says:

"Reduced to its simplest form, an amendment providing for the choice of Senators by direct popular election is merely a proposition to convert the Senate into a second House of Representatives, with two Congressmen at large from each State, who are to be called Senators and to hold office for six years. The only difference between these Senators and the members of the House will be in the size of the constituency and in the greater length of the term, which, from the point of view of those who advocate the amendment, seems to me, strictly speaking, illogical.

"We are now told that popular government has been lost in the half century which has elapsed since Lincoln's death; that 'the interests' have taken possession of Congress and courts and legislatures, and that the only escape is to be found in radically changing our organic law. . . . . .

"The Government has proved abundantly able to check the influence of money, which is as dangerous as it is insidious, and to put an end to unwholesome political power in great combinations of capital, whether in transportation, industry,

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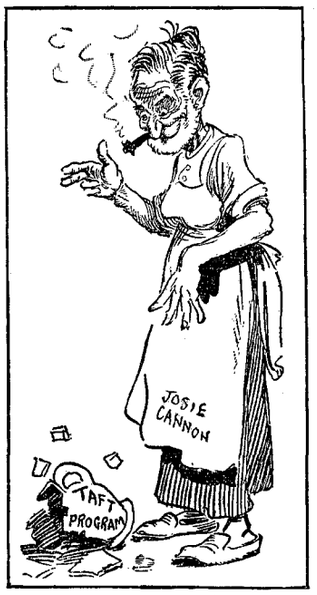

BREAKAGE IS SUMPIN' AWFUL.

AND THEY ARE HARD TO FIRE

THERE'S A NATIONAL SERVANT PROBLEM.

—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

or finance. Any danger of the moneyed interests getting even partial control of the Government or acquiring undue political influence has been brought to an end in the last ten years.

"Just now the financial, business, and corporate interests of the country seem more concerned in trying to find whether they are to be allowed to live and breathe than in seeking to control anybody else, in politics or out of politics. It has been a great and important work. I have seen the moneyed interests in the plenitude of their political power and I have witnessed their political decline, which has been reasonably complete. The particular peril of money taking control of the national Government will not, in my opinion, ever return."

Several papers remark regretfully that they can not share Mr. Lodge's conviction that the peril of money taking control of our Government is past. Others point out that whatever the sentiment of the Senate may be in regard to this proposed reform, its hand will soon be forced. This point is specially emphasized by the New York *American* (Ind.), in which we read:

"When TWO-THIRDS of BOTH houses of Congress do not propose an amendment to the Constitution, the only way in which the people can obtain such amendment is through the application of the legislatures of TWO-THIRDS of all the States. Here are the names of twenty-seven States that have now DEMANDED that a Constitutional Convention shall be called to provide for the direct election of United States Senators by the people:

ALABAMA,	LOUISIANA,	OKLAHOMA,
ARKANSAS,	MICHIGAN,	OREGON,
COLORADO,	MINNESOTA,	PENNSYLVANIA,
IDAHO,	MONTANA,	SOUTH DAKOTA,
ILLINOIS,	MISSOURI,	TENNESSEE,
INDIANA,	NEBRASKA,	TEXAS,
IOWA,	NEVADA,	UTAH,
KANSAS,	NEW JERSEY,	WASHINGTON,
KENTUCKY,	NORTH CAROLINA,	WISCONSIN.

"Two other States—California and Wyoming—have asked Congress itself to frame the amendment.

"These have only to restate their demand, and then only two will be lacking of the thirty-one State mandates necessary for the calling of the Constitutional Convention.

"The whip of constitutional compulsion is in the hand of the nation—and the Senate is under the lash. New York has not yet spoken, nor Ohio, nor the six New England States. It lies in the power of any four of these—or of eleven other States—to bring the Senate to its knees within a week."

In the mean time a number of States, aiming to get around our present Constitutional requirements without violating them, have introduced the nomination of candidates for United States Senators in State-wide direct primaries. This, according to the American Year Book, is the practise in all the Southern States except North Carolina, and in eleven Northern and Western States. Oregon and Nevada have gone even farther, their method being tantamount to election by direct popular vote.

LETTING THE PEOPLE RULE IN ARIZONA

WHEN the people of Arizona ratified their new constitution last week they endangered their chances for Statehood, if we are to believe those hostile Eastern papers which see in this document "an embodiment of the worst heresies of the populistic creed." Now it is "up to President Taft," they say, and after his sharp criticism of the fundamental law of our youngest State some think he can hardly be expected to approve a document which, we are assured, "out-Oklahomas Oklahoma." The feature which seems especially obnoxious to these critics and which they believe insures the constitution's rejection at the hand of the President, is the extension of the recall principle to the judiciary. This the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, owned by the President's brother, denounces as "a proposal to establish lynch law in a State constitution." Yet even in the East there are those who believe with the New York *American* that "as there is no office in which an official can do more harm than in a judicial office, so there is no office from which there is greater need that an incompetent or corrupt official should be removed."

In adopting this constitution, sternly declares the Worcester *Gazette*, Arizona is simply "sowing the wind with chances good that the whirlwind shall be reaped." With the recall and the referendum and the initiative provided in so prodigal a manner, this paper is "led to wonder what excuse there can be for establishing any legislative, executive, or judicial branches of the Government at all." If the people can "pass upon and act upon everything, why go to the trouble of maintaining agencies which can be but merely a means for registration for every whim which besets the public mind?" But the

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choicest vials of editorial wrath seem reserved for that provision in the new constitution which would subordinate the judiciary to a "plurality vote on the Bench of the Mob." This phrase from a New York *Sun* editorial expresses the feelings of many of its contemporaries, including the New York *Times* and *Tribune*, the Baltimore *News*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and the Detroit *Free Press*, which informs its readers that President Taft's soul has "revolted against such revolutionary proposals."

On the other hand we find the Springfield *Republican* amused to see how dreadfully that Arizona constitution has "got on to the nerves of the New York *Sun*." The recall, we are told, is simply the extreme development of the New York principle of an elective judiciary. "When Judge Whitney last autumn was denied a renomination for the State Supreme Court by Murphy, notwithstanding his excellent work on the bench, it looked as if the judiciary were being subjected, not to a mob, but to a Tammany boss." And *The Republican* says elsewhere:

"Because of one detail in the clauses concerning an elective judiciary, Congress is asked to throw out the Arizona constitution entirely. Yet that detail is no more repugnant to 'a republican form of government,' which Congress under the Federal Constitution is required to safeguard, than the elective system of judge-making which prevails in the State of New York and nearly all of the States west of the Appalachian range. The recall, as applied to judges, we consider extreme but not revolutionary or antirepublican. The question arises, therefore, whether Congress and the President should undertake to force their own views on the people of a new State concerning their form of government when the very things objected to could be adopted by any State already in the Union without the slightest obstruction from any Federal agency whatever and without the slightest protest from the people at large. . . . .

"The offense of Arizona is simply that it seeks to introduce a State government more purely democratic in its structure than any hitherto seen in America. It is such an offense as may well be condoned, in view of the profit the rest of the country might derive from seeing the Arizona constitution work."

The New York *Evening Post* and *World*, while convinced that the recall will be a dismal failure, are equally willing to let Arizona try it. If the President takes it upon himself to tell Arizonians that they can not frame their own organic law, his "attitude smacks strongly of dictatorship" to the St. Louis *Mirror*. As soon as Arizona is a State, it is sure to have its own way, the New York *Press* reminds Congress, and it further registers its belief that "no honest and competent judge will fear the recall," nor will his integrity and ability be "mpaired by the knowledge that he is at all times subject to review by the great tribunal of the electorate."

In Arizona, according to the newspapers and letters which have reached us, opposition to the constitution was largely based on the fear that its more radical provisions would prevent favorable action on the part of the President and Congress. Or, as the Phoenix *Arizona Republican* puts it, "a vote for this constitution is a vote against immediate Statehood." But there were also fears that back of the opposition to these progressive features were the "big railroads and big mining companies," and the "standpat Republicans," who saw in Statehood the loss of lucrative jobs.

Among the provisions of the document whose fate is soon to be decided by the President are, according to a New York *Tribune* dispatch:

"Initiative and referendum; amendment to the constitution by a majority vote of the people upon the initiative of 15 per cent. of the voters; recall of all elective officers; direct primaries; direct advisory primary for United States Senators; anti-lobbying clause; non-partizan election of the judiciary; juvenile court, with the age of criminal responsibility fixt at eighteen; rigid corporation regulation, with a provision designed to abolish 'wildcatting'; physical valuation of railroads as a basis for rate regulation; corporation commission, with wide powers; employers' liability provision abrogating the fellow-servant doctrine; and elimination of probate courts."

THE FIRST DOUBLE TRACKS TO THE PACIFIC

AN EXPRESSION of confidence in the future "almost without parallel" is the announcement that the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads are to be double-tracked through from the Missouri River to San Francisco at a cost of $75,000,000. So says *The Manufacturer's Record* (Baltimore), echoing the optimistic strain of the daily papers which see in this huge expenditure sure proof that the period of depression in business is now at an end. This, as the New York *Commercial* puts it, is "the first great departure, upon a great scale, from the policy of curtailment of improvements entered upon by the railroads following the panic of 1907."

COMING PRETTY FAST.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

HELPING THE CONSUMER TO SAVE HIS FINGERS.
—Van Lesnout in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

GETTING HIS HAND IN.

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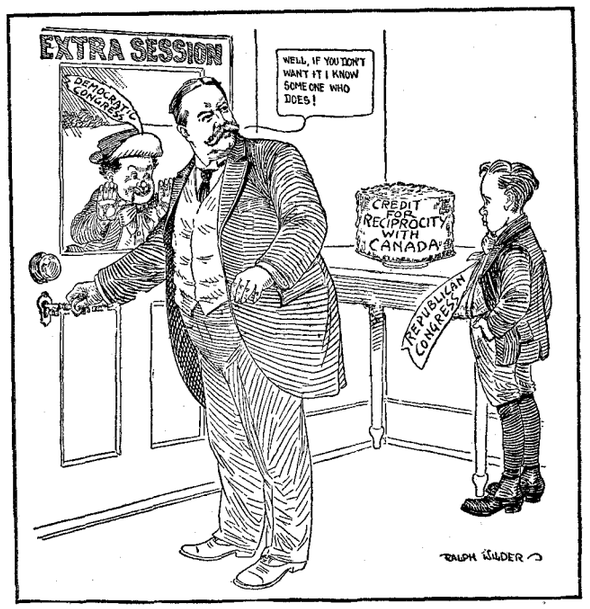
UNCLE SAM—"Maria, if you jest knew how much better things taste since you commenced doing your own cooking, you'd do it all the time."
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.



TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

THE RECIPROCITY PROVISIONS.

Now that one great railroad company has dropt "the policy of sulking or waiting which has prevailed since the rate cases developed under the new act of Congress," the Springfield *Republican* sees close at hand the breaking-up of "the crust of depression and apathy which has overlaid the business world for months." Indeed, declares the Indianapolis *Star*, "in twenty-four hours after the announcement was made by spokesman Lovett, of the Harriman lines, business had taken on a more wholesome aspect."

Other papers note that whatever conditions may have been elsewhere, the busy Pacific roads have been steadily making money, and can surely afford these improvements. The Omaha *Bee* and the Boston *Transcript* are relieved to find that the spirit of Harriman still animates the management of the system he built up. In the official announcement of this important move by the Harriman lines President Robert S. Lovett says:

"The executive committees of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific to-day voted to complete the double-tracking of the line from the Missouri River to San Francisco, and to double-track the Oregon Short Line from the junction with the Union Pacific main line at Granger, Wyo., to Huntington, Ore., and the line along the Columbia River in Oregon to Portland, being a total of 1,673 miles. The cost of this work will aggregate upward of $75,000,000, and is to be distributed over a period of five years. . . . .

"Experience with the growth of the systems' business during the last two years has demonstrated that a continuous double-track railroad from the Pacific Ocean to the Missouri River, connecting with the Eastern systems, soon will be, if it is not now, necessary to handle our business."

President Lovett adds that altho the "outlook in many respects is unsatisfactory," with threatening wage-increases, and impending hostile legislation, yet

"We believe these unfavorable conditions are temporary. The growth and development of the country—at least that portion of it served by our lines—is bound to continue. Nothing can stop it long. We are sure it needs our railroads and all these facilities we are going to provide more than it needs anything else, and we believe that in the long run the people are going to treat railroad investments just as they treat all other investments for the development of that section. They can not afford anything else."

The New York *Evening Post* believes that these railroads had come to a point where double-tracking was a sheer necessity, for the remarkable industrial growth of the West has so increased trans-continental traffic as seriously to overburden the single track. Vexatious delays of passenger trains were frequent, and "the time was approaching, if it had not already arrived, when the increased business would gravely embarrass either the freight movement, or the passenger movement, or both, and the decision of the Union Pacific management to complete the double track for the whole main line recognizes the situation."

During the past decade, *The Evening Post* says elsewhere, the number of passengers hauled annually per mile of single track operated has increased from 70,098 to 152,589 and the freight carried has increased from 537,782 to 1,155,577 tons per mile, whereas the mileage of second track has only increased from 17 to 539. Approximately the same conditions are said to exist on all of the transcontinental lines.

In the course of time all these roads will be double-tracked for their entire length, affirms the San Francisco *Chronicle*, which sees in President Lovett's announcement just one more proof that "all things come to San Francisco."

WHAT STRIKES HAVE COST THE MINERS

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, who seems hungry for world-wide peace, might well devote a few of his millions to the promotion of industrial peace at home, suggests the Des Moines *Register and Leader*, calling attention to the published figures showing that in the past eleven years the United Mine Workers of America have paid out over $8,000,000 in strike benefits. This "amazing aggregate," vouched for by no less an authority than Mr. Thomas L. Lewis, who recently retired from the presidency of the Mine Workers, "represents only a small portion of the cost of miners' strikes," continues the Des Moines paper; "the loss to industry amounts to vastly more than that, and the loss to the country at large is beyond computation." It was in advising his associates against continuing a pending strike, notes the Augusta *Chronicle*,

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that President Lewis reminded them of the large cost of former troubles. These are his figures:

1900	$144,462.50	1906	$805,599.92
1901	202,202.71	1907	105,045.57
1902	1,834,506.53	1908	744,897.19
1903	301,922.44	1909	600,267.39
1904	1,065,435.47	1910	1,532,020.42
1905	753,626.02		
		Total	$8,089,986.16

These sums were contributed from their daily wages by miners who were working, to support others who were on strike, *The Chronicle* reminds us, and it goes on to say a word about the cost and profit of strikes:

"The miners have gained concessions, consisting in increased wages and improved conditions, during the past ten years, by striking. It is probable that they have gained more than has any other class of organized labor by that process, but it would be interesting to know just how the concessions they have gained check against the cost of the methods used in gaining them. It would probably be found that the strikers paid pretty dearly for what they got.

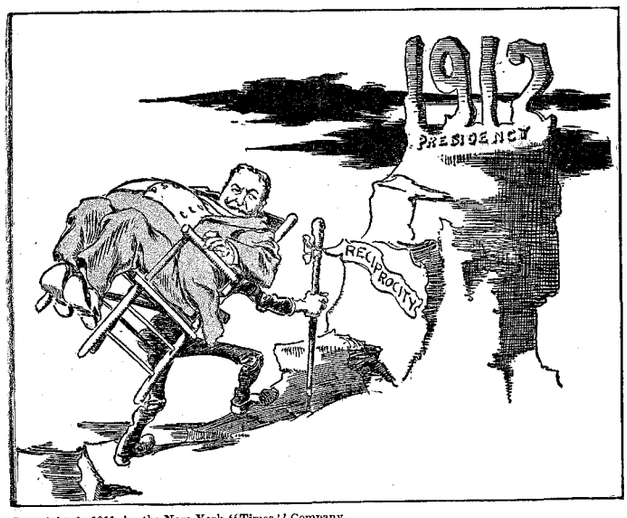
"The outlay in strike benefits does not include the loss in time and wages, the suffering and hardships, the long periods of idleness, frequently in midwinter, endured by the miners, most of whom are very poor. Strikes as a rule are unprofitable. Most of the unions have abandoned them, except as last resorts, and investigation would perhaps demonstrate the fact that the United Mine Workers, noted for their big and lengthy strikes, have obtained more through negotiation than through strikes.

"This is true with nearly every body of workmen. They have found strikes to be very expensive affairs, and diplomacy much less expensive and far more effective."

THE READER'S INTEREST IN POSTAL RATES

ON THURSDAY of last week the Post-office Committee of the Senate, under the special urging of the President, reported a bill to raise the postage on the magazines. Instead of a uniform rate of one cent a pound, it is to be one cent a pound on the pages of reading matter, and four cents a pound on pages containing any advertising. It is expected that this measure will raise several million dollars for the Post-office Department at the expense of the periodicals. It is only due the readers of this and other magazines to tell them that the periodicals are now run at such a low margin of profit that the proposed tax must be added to the subscription price if the various publications are to continue at their present standard of excellence. Our Canadian readers now pay 85 cents a year extra on account of the increased postal rate on American magazines entering Canada. Other publications make a similar extra charge on Canadian subscriptions. Now American readers are threatened with a like advance on all the magazines they read if this measure becomes law. The case of some of the low-priced magazines, whose large circulation is based on their price, is serious—their very existence is threatened. While every magazine will be more or less hurt, the 10- and 15-cent popular magazines, which Senator Dolliver once called the greatest educational force in America in the past twenty years, will be dealt a well-nigh fatal blow, and the gain to the postal revenues will be made at the expense of hundreds of thousands of readers. The matter is now before Congress and will be decided in a few days, and those readers who feel an interest in preserving the present price and quality of their magazines should write or wire their Senators and Representatives without delay protesting against this measure.

We have received from one of our advertisers some illuminating figures on the Government's profit on magazine postage. The President claims that when a page of advertising is carried at one cent a pound, it is carried at a loss. Our advertiser inserted a full-page advertisement on which we paid one cent a pound. That was where the Government lost, according to the President. In a few days, however, the advertiser received 4,000 letters of inquiry in response to the advertisement, each with a two-cent stamp on it. To every inquirer the advertiser sent six different follow-up letters and six different circulars, making a total of $640 for postage so far. But this was not all. He received about 400 orders for sets of books, to be paid for in instalments. Each monthly payment required a notice, a reply, and a receipt returned. Two-thirds of the payments were in money orders, each with a fee of three cents. Altogether, the Government received about $884, this advertiser reckons, mainly in first-class postage, which yields the Government an immense profit. On the whole transaction the Government received a handsome return for carrying that page of advertising at one cent a pound. That side of the case is ignored. Of course the entire matter of the business administration of the Post-office Department is intimately connected with this question. Some think if the Department needs money it could be had by starting a parcels post, or by revising its contracts with the railroads, but we merely state the facts given above to show our readers their own interest in the case.



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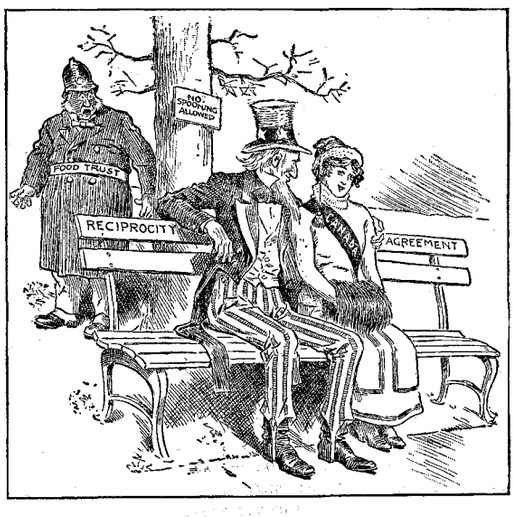
WILL IT CARRY HIM THERE?
—Mayer in the New York *Times*.



THE PUBLIC GUARDIAN—"Hey there!"
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

"THERE'S MANY A SLIP—."

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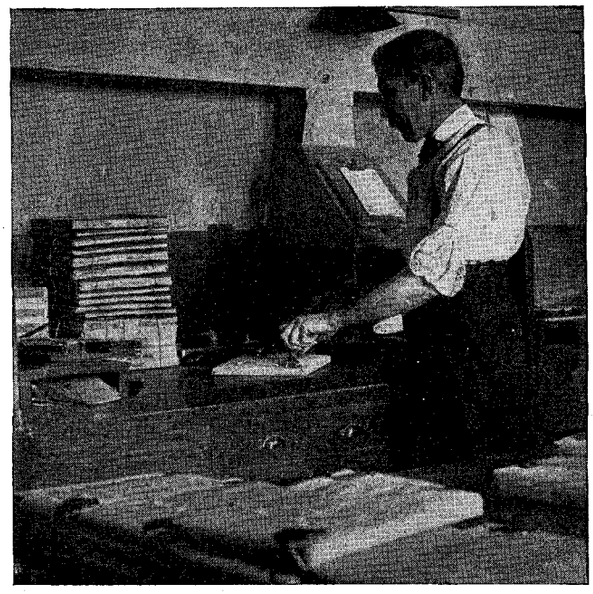
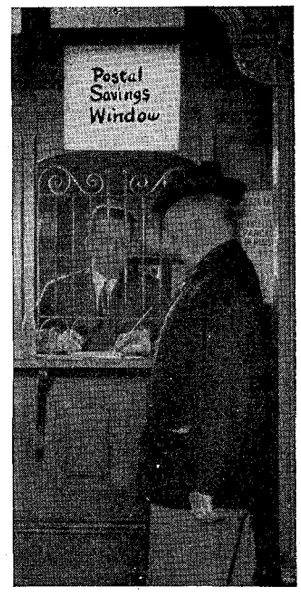
A DEPOSITOR AT BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA.



SENDING OUT THE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FROM WASHINGTON.



DEPOSITING HIS SAVINGS IN ASHTABULA, OHIO.

THE POSTAL BANKS IN OPERATION.

HOW THE POSTAL BANKS ARE DOING

SO GRATIFIED is Postmaster General Hitchcock over the first month's showing of the new postal savings-banks, says an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, that he would like to increase their number at once from 48 to 548. The total deposits in the existing postal banks at the end of January amounted to approximately $60,000, or an average of more than $1,200 in each depository. With these figures as a basis Mr. Hitchcock estimates that the deposits at the end of the first year will aggregate $750,000. We learn further that "the average deposits at each office, as indicated by the January returns, is larger than the corresponding average for the British system of postal savings depositories in 1908, the most successful year in the history of that system," and that "a large majority of the depositors in January were foreign-born Americans, many of whom have been in the habit of sending their savings to their native countries for deposit." Mr. Hitchcock recommends to Congress the appropriation of $1,000,000 to be immediately available for the extension of the postal savings system "to a considerable number of post-offices, the patrons of which are clamoring for the new banks." If the necessary appropriations were available, he says, "I would establish postal banks to-morrow in five hundred additional cities and towns of the United States."

Mr. Hitchcock's statement, remarks the New Haven *Palladium*, "should discourage further unfavorable comment upon the usefulness and practicability of Federal savings-banks." "The system should be extended at once," thinks the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*, and this view seems to be shared by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Chicago *News*, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. It has been found by careful inquiry, we are told, that the vast majority of depositors have never used any kind of bank before, and are therefore the very ones the system was intended to reach. "There can be no longer any doubt that the postal bank system is a powerful agency for promoting comfort and self-reliance among the people," remarks the Chicago *News*. "Simply ridiculous," exclaims the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, is our overcautious plan of starting only one postal savings-bank in each State in view of the fact that similar banks have been in long and successful use in other countries.

The Boston *Advertiser*, on the other hand, warns us against hasty conclusions. "Whether the rush to the new banks is due to curiosity, or whether a new and permanent impulse toward saving money has been instilled, is a point far from determined," it thinks, for "a year is the least that can show anything like figures of permanent significance." The New York *Commercial*, entirely unmoved by Mr. Hitchcock's enthusiasm, remarks that "the cost of getting the deposits would seem to be out of all proportion to the deposits themselves, and when the

GENERAL MANAGER OF THE NEW BANKS.
Theodore S. Weed, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings-Banks.

cost of operation is considered and the payment of 2 per cent. interest on deposits, it does not look as if this postal savings-bank system is going to reduce the Post-office Department's deficit any, but will add to it, rather." Here is another argument against the wide extension of the postal savings-bank system, advanced by the Springfield *Republican*:

"The postal banks can strongly appeal only to the most ignorant among the thrifty and those most ignorantly fearful of regular banking institutions. No other class of savers can be attracted by a 2-per-cent. rate of interest when ordinary savings-banks are paying 4 per cent. and excellent bonds of private corporations and even of large municipalities can be bought to yield over 4 per cent."

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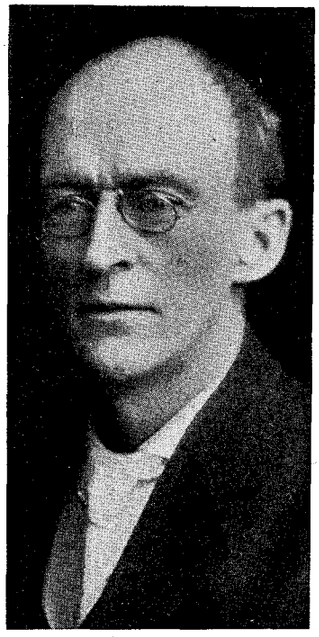
A MAYOR RECALLED BY WOMEN VOTERS

WHAT Mr. Hiram C. Gill thinks of the recall as a piece of political mechanism, remarks one editor, must be more or less mixt up with what he thinks of woman suffrage. A year ago, when Mr. Gill took the oath of office as Mayor of Seattle, he said: "I don't pretend to be a very good man, but I know the law and will enforce it." So peculiar, however, seem to have been his ideas of law enforcement that last week he was recalled from office to private life by a plurality greater than that by which he had previously won his election. The voting which gave Seattle a new Mayor last week was not only the first test of the recall in Washington, but also the first test of woman suffrage there. Of the 71,000 voters registered, dispatches tell us, 22,000 were women, and their votes are said to have been the deciding factor in the result. Thus the New York *Tribune's* Seattle correspondent tells us that "the downtown precincts gave Gill large pluralities, which were offset, however, by the vote from the residence districts, where the influence of the women was mostly felt."



"THIS PROPOSITION OF HOLDING OFFICE IS A TOUGH ONE."

Hiram C. Gill, who was ousted from the mayoralty of Seattle by the recall, a device made more effective in this case by the votes of newly enfranchised women.

The charges against him in the petition for recall were: incompetence and unfitness; abuse of the appointive power; refusal and neglect to enforce the criminal laws of the city; permitting the city to become a home and refuge for the criminal classes; and failure to enforce impartially the laws and ordinances. For these reasons, it was set forth, his continuance in office constituted a menace to the business enterprises and moral welfare of the city.

Similar charges, it will be remembered, led to the resignation of Mayor Harper of Los Angeles before his recall was actually put to the vote. Mr. Gill's case, therefore, as the Buffalo *Express* remarks, affords the first complete test of the recall. Mayor Gill's administration is thus arraigned by the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*:

"Gillism has allowed enforcers of the law to enter into lewd partnership with breakers of the law. It has allowed gambling. It has allowed and encouraged graft in the police department. It has allowed a gang of pink-cuff vagrants to plunder the fallen women of the city. It has encouraged drunkenness and debauchery. It has permitted dance-hall orgies so shameless in character that they would have shocked the maudlin voluptuaries of the ancient capitals. It has licensed the libertine to prey upon the innocent girlhood of the community. It has shielded sleek vultures who make chattels of women. It has loosened the safe and reasonable restraints of the law so that the criminal could go his wicked way unafraid because unmolested.

"It has demoralized the departments of the city and reduced their efficiency.

"It has fostered and encouraged a species of governmental and official favoritism wholly at variance with the spirit and genius of American political institutions and American law."

Speaking in public in his own behalf before last week's vote, Mr. Gill said:

"Look at the number of arrests during my administration. Look at the revenue derived from the fines in police court.

"I might as well be frank. I may have let things get away from me, but I am to blame for that. I want you to overlook my faults and give me credit for what I do. . . .

"This proposition of holding office is a tough one, but I will continue to be mayor, I don't care how large a majority is against me. . . . Public decency is not the issue in this campaign. What do you care for the detriment some cuss suffers from shooting craps?"

Says the Chicago *Evening Post*:

"It is not often given to a public man to be spanked, figuratively speaking, by two new political devices working simultaneously. But Mayor Hiram C. Gill, of Seattle, Wash., knows how it feels."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

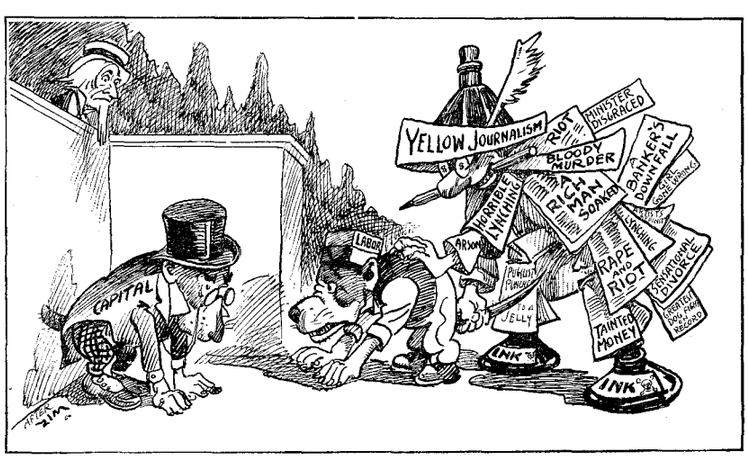
IT begins to look as if Davila, the present President of Honduras, might lead the insurrectionary army of next year.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

OWING to diverting incidents at home, Illinois and Ohio newspapers are not offering any criticisms of Oklahoma, of late.—*The Daily Oklahoman.*

SHORTAGE of half a billion gallons of wine does not mean that France will not be able to supply her customers. It only means that California must furnish more wine and France more labels.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THAT other noise further up Long Island Sound was not another dynamite boat exploding, it was just Colonel Roosevelt reading about King George getting a verdict in a libel suit.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IT is pleasant to have the assurance of Postmaster-General Hitchcock that postal savings-banks have passed the experimental stage. Still, it is a trifle inconvenient for New Yorkers to have to travel to Cohoes to see one in operation.—*New York World.*



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"SIC 'IM!" —From *Judge.*

MR. WARREN, the Socialist editor in Girard, Kan., who wants to begin his prison term, but can't, is in pleasing contrast to those who ought to go to jail, but won't.—*Kansas City Times.*

CALIFORNIA has decided to submit the woman-suffrage question to popular vote, so now the voters know what to do if they want to be popular.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE railroads should also regard Canadian reciprocity with alarm. It would mean lots more freight to haul, and they are already carrying freight at a loss.—*Kansas City Star.*

KANSAS has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its admission into the Union. Appropriate exercises on the part of the Union seem to have been omitted.—*Providence Tribune.*

REPRESENTATIVE STANLEY, of Kentucky, spent forty-five minutes in bitterly attacking the United States Steel Corporation. Steel common was 80¾ when he started 81¾ when he sat down.—*Wall Street Journal.*

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SOCIALIST DEFENSES OF KOTOKU

THE SOCIALIST papers of Europe, instead of regarding Kotoku and his comrades as extremists, treat him as a sort of milk-and-water Socialist, who would never be even noticed by the police in any land but Japan. The judges, not the prisoners, were bloodthirsty, we are told, and the trial and execution of the supposed "conspirators" showed the old Japanese feudalism wreaking its cruel will on anybody brave enough to criticize it. The German Socialists are anything but violent. They believe firmly in reform by legislation rather than by riot, and condemn the outbreaks of the French radicals. Yet their organ, the *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), sympathizes thoroughly with Kotoku and his comrades. The "bloody verdict" of his judges, we are told, was a crime. "Why was this barbarous sentence given?" asks this writer. None knows because the evidence was not made public, and we read:

"Nothing definite has reached the public ear. No man, excepting those who were condemned, knows what portion of the information published about the prosecution and the conduct of the trial, was mere fiction. Official information concerning such details has not transpired. Even when official communications were given out it is a thousand to one that the police and servile justices in the service of heaven's son, the Mikado, are no more to be believed than those in the employ of Russia's 'Little Father'! An independent press in the western sense of the term does not exist in Japan. Should an editor utter an independent opinion reflecting upon the ruling clique, it would be the last time that newspaper of his issued from the press."

The idea that Kotoku and his comrades are Socialists and Anarchists, and further "conspired against the life of the son of high heaven is in the highest degree improbable." The Japanese authorities take every reformer for a Socialist, and we are told:

"The man who in Japan is branded as a Socialist and Anarchist would in civilized Europe merely be classed as a political reformer. In this 'highly educated' Japan such a character is at once tracked by a bloodhound police. It is really lack of knowledge that makes the Government, the bloodthirsty caste of yesterday, so continuously restless, and visit with such bitter persecution people of more than ordinary intellect."

Besides this, nothing, says *Vorwaerts*, can be more moderate than the views and aims of the Social Democrats of Japan.

"The few Social Democrats who are found in the Island Kingdom are a very moderate and harmless people, far too rational to commit the acts charged to them in the indictment."

Their inherent and ineradicable reverence for their sovereign proves this, and the writer uses that national trait as an argument for their exculpation:

"Even if in the frenzy of political excitement they contemplated a conspiracy against the head of the state, and it is not made clear that they ever did, yet the monarchistic sentiment with which they are so deeply inoculated could not fail to hold them back. This is true even of the people whom those in authority call Anarchists. One can hold a conversation for hours with the most radical of the Japanese, and hear them unfold their views and their plans, and yet be forced to the conclusion that their minds are as far as possible removed from any intention of treasonable conspiracy."

In Japan "the little brown man" retains from feudal times "his reverence for the Mikado, his god." His school, his teachers, his books impress upon him, under the direction of the "ruling caste," the "supremacy of the divine Emperor, the 'Son of Heaven.'" "The thoughts and words of the so-called Socialists and Anarchists in Japan have no bent toward opposition to monarchy or hostility to the Mikado." "Much less would they contemplate an attack on the life of that sovereign."

The writer thinks the authorities have made a blunder:

"The Japanese Government have done everything in this affair to forfeit the sympathy and regard of right-thinking men. They have reveled in long and bloody massacres, in the infamous suppression of liberty of speech in their own land, and in the misapplication of every power of the law, in their conflict with their unarmed victims. It is high time that the world which is really civilized grasp the full meaning of what has taken place in the 'Land of the Rising Sun' and that all sham veneer be stript from the feudal dummies of the Mikado's

FEAR MAKES STRANGE FRIENDS.

The Czar and Mikado, once deadly foes, are one in their common dread of the anarchist. —*Humanité* (Paris).

Government. Then would that government be revealed to the eyes of the world as a bloodthirsty and infamous Asiatic monster."

The French Socialist paper, the *Humanité* (Paris), characterizes the Kotoku affair in almost parallel terms, and speaks as follows:

"It is impossible to find words sufficiently withering to stigmatize the horrible massacre which has taken place at Tokyo and will cover with eternal opprobrium the abominable Government which ordered it. Pretending to be altogether taken up with the glory of their nation, the Japanese stand disgraced and reduced to the rank of a barbarous Asiatic horde. . . . . .

"The 'Son of the Sun' had better take care! We do not live in times when the blood of sacrificial victims can be offered in holocausts to the divinities of heaven and earth for the glory of supernatural sovereigns. The divine character of the Mikado's person is recognized merely as an official myth even by the dullest and most backward of the Japanese."

The motives which led to Kotoku's condemnation are plausibly explained by a Japanese student in Brussels quoted in an editorial by the extreme Radical paper *Pais* (Madrid). Dr. Kotoku was opposed to the Russo-Japanese war, during the progress of which, we are told, a Socialist party was formed among "the workmen and the liberal, enlightened classes of the bourgeoisie." It was these people who raised the disturbance over the treaty of Portsmouth which yielded to Japan much glory, but little real advantage. The Socialists were left in peace under the liberal régime of Suionji. "But as soon as the reactionary party of Komura comes into power the spirit of repression is cruelly exercised, the Government persecutes the Socialist party, and shows an inclination to put to death all its leaders." This statement the *Pais* takes as sufficiently accounting for the action against Kotoku.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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JAPAN TO RESCUE LATIN AMERICA

NICARAGUA, Honduras, and the other republics of Central America are suffering from the intrigues of Philander Knox and the "infamous Taft," exclaims Mr. P. Marin in the *Revue Diplomatique* (Paris). There is no hope for Nicaragua excepting in the intervention of Japan since Roosevelt has gone out of power. And the Japs are quite ready to start on an expedition to Latin America. They have "120,000 young men enrolled for active service." These are the élite, "the most vigorous, the most healthy," out of a total of 570,000." The soldiers are trained to embark rapidly on the transports. "The landing of a Japanese division on any point of the Pacific coast of America would take only four days over the actual passage time." "Nor do the Nippons make any secret of their intention of invading Latin America." "They are quite prepared." According to this writer the tricks and machinations of the "Yankees" have roused the disinterested wrath of the yellow avenger, and we read:

"Every year the exactions of the Yankees are more and more harassing to Latin America and foster a sympathetic reliance on Japanese arms. Meanwhile the Japanese Government has its eyes fixt on the horizon. When the proper moment comes, it will proceed as it did toward Russia, when it opened the campaign urged on irresistibly by popular impulse."

The charge against the United States is made more definitely in the following words:

"It is quite clear that for the last ten years the United States have done all they could, *per fas et nefas*, to increase their influence in Central America. They take advantage of every occasion to rouse up difficulties for any Government that refuses to give them a foothold. One of their favorite expedients consists in defending the supposed rights or interests of Yankees who have obtained, whether regularly or fraudulently, concessions in Central American territory, or have participated in the wars or revolutions that have burst out there.

"There is not a revolution, or a revolutionary plot, in Central America but a Yankee adventurer figures in it, a fellow with arms in his hands or treason on his lips, who is bent on undermining a government which has been imprudent enough to yield him hospitality. Every time a Government of Central America brings the law to bear on such an adventurer, every time the Government attempts to protect itself against this foreigner in his abuse of its hospitality, the Yankee Government formulates a threatening protest."

On one of two things the Central Americans must rely—the help of Colonel Roosevelt or the intervention of Japan, and this writer concludes his article by thus expressing this reliance:

"Will Teddy enter the White House when the infamous Taft leaves it? Will Teddy deal out to Philander Knox the chastisement his crimes have merited?

"This is very doubtful. The hatred of New York, the vilest den of grafters and crooks which exists in the whole world, keeps Teddy from the White House.

"It is therefore the little Jap that must do the sweeping-up. Logically the condition of things will have this solution. The inevitable laws which push humanity into the course of justice, in spite of the odious doctrines of such men as Machiavelli and Philander Knox, so decide.

"Then, from one end to the other of Latin America a cry of relief will resound. From the depth of their sepulchers the shades of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, and of Monroe will breathe a sigh because they feel they have no power to help us. I think I hear that sigh.

"These souls, faithful before everything to justice, repeat the words of the Latin poet:

Shall no avenger hear those cries
And from our very ashes rise?

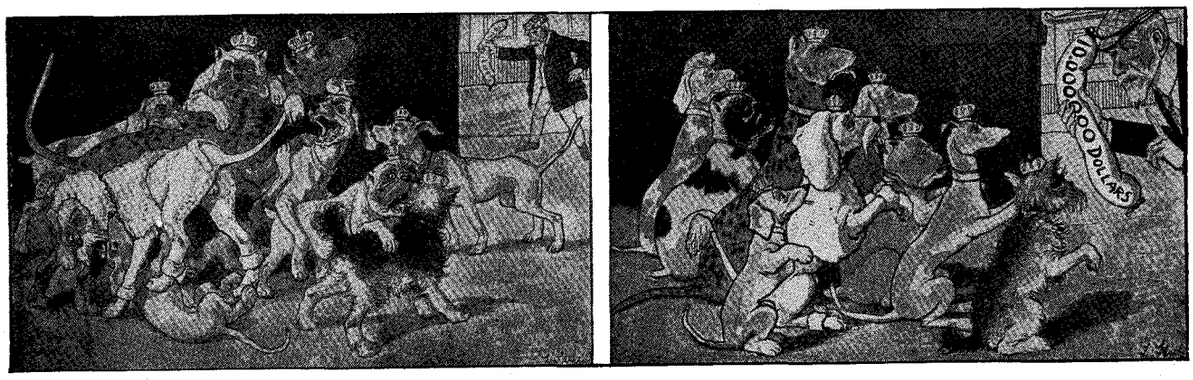
"It will cause the profoundest sorrow to them to see that the reestablishment of justice in their beloved America can be effected only by the hand of a stranger, the yellow hand of Japan."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE'S VIEWS OF PANAMA'S GUNS

THE EUROPEAN press generally express acquiescence, more or less reluctant, in President Taft's plan for the Panama-Canal fortification. It is on all sides admitted that the United States is merely exercising an indubitable right in protecting the entrances and the machinery of the great waterway. The opinion of Admiral Mahan that a navy is not sufficient to secure this protection, that a navy is intended for offensive and not defensive purposes, is admitted as true. The consequences of the presence of the United States as an armed power in Central America will, however, we are told, compel the republics of that region to form a confederation, if only for mutual self-protection. Thus the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), a Conservative organ, after giving a sketch of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901, comes to the following conclusion:

"There can be no doubt about the right of the United States to provide against anything which may cause difficulty at either end of the Canal. . . . The main obstacle to the fortification of this territory is the pacifist party in America, who wish for a complete neutralization of the Canal and will not hear of its fortification. Doubtless the people of America will not follow this party, but will stand by Taft. The press call for an American and nothing but an American Canal. It is possible that in London people may feel sore over such utterances, altho they will of course support the men who controlled English policy in 1901."

This writer proceeds to say that "a consequence that was scarcely reckoned on is likely to mark the fortification of the Panama Canal, namely, the confederation of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador." This will save them from absorption by the great northern Republic, "for it is safe to say that no single state, thus confederated, will have any inclination to be-



CARNEGIE STOPPING THE DOG-FIGHT.

"If you will be good and quit fighting, you shall have this fine big sausage." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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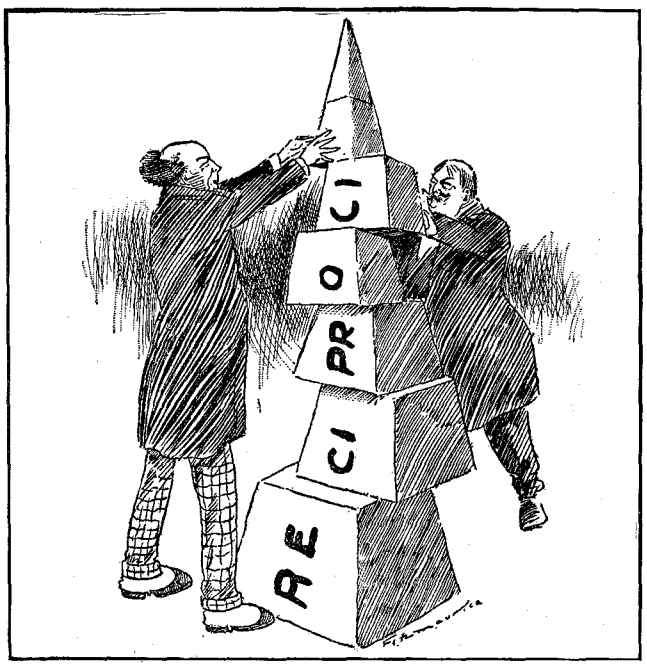
ANOTHER MIRAGE.
And it did look so like the real thing, didn't it?
—Montreal *Herald.*



A TICKLISH JOB.
With ordinary care they ought to get it up.
—Montreal *Herald.*

CANADIAN SKETCHES OF RECIPROCITY PROSPECTS.

come a dependency of the United States," which must seek expansion elsewhere. To quote further:

"The reciprocity agreement which the United States is making with Canada suggests that if the former country wishes to extend its territory, this extension should take the form of a closer connection with its kindred people of the northern Dominion. Its Latin neighbors in South and Central America the United States would find too difficult to assimilate."

The Paris *Temps* speaks much more directly and frankly in favor of the President's plan for Panama. While echoing the German opinion that the treaty rights of the United States are indisputable, this great French journal goes thus into detail as to the object of the fortification proposed:

"To keep the gate of the Canal open, the United States must guard against every possibility of obstructing a free waterway or destroying the machinery of the lock. It is easy to bar the one and destroy the other. To close the gate of the Canal it is necessary to erect such defenses as will overawe the hostile forces bent on an attack either by sea or land. It is necessary to provide that ships should pass from lock to lock in safety from Panama to Colon, and as they leave the coast of the Atlantic so as to gain that of the Pacific they may possibly be exposed to the concentrated fire of a squadron drawn up to meet them as they issue from the Canal. This blockading squadron must be baffled as much as possible by fire from adequate fortifications in order to permit the American warships to assemble under cover of these same defenses."

The London papers accept the situation, especially so, *The Spectator* notes, as the President's contention "is emphatically confirmed by Rear Admiral Mahan." Among recent papers of a press that have only just awakened to the fact of America's right to fortify, the only journal that shows annoyance or recalcitrance is *The Tablet* (London), which observes:

"The psychology of American statesmen presents a baffling study to the old-world mind. We were more or less accustomed to Mr. Roosevelt, who would talk one day of the big stick and compete the next for the Nobel Peace Prize. But Mr. Taft seemed to be made of solider and more consistent stuff. He failed to catch the fleeting breath of popular applause, and we rashly assumed that he was indifferent to it. When he came forward as the advocate of an Arbitration Treaty with this country without adjectives or reservations even on matters of 'honor,' we were ready to hail him as a pacifist more thoroughgoing than any European statesman. But following on this pronouncement his official demand of a huge credit for the fortification of the Panama Canal suggests some gaps and chasms in his mental make-up. For our part, we should have said that for the moment the consolidation of international law on such points as the neutralization and inviolability of waterway was an even surer road of advance toward peace than the conclusion of unlimited treaties of arbitration."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEWSPAPER INFECTION OF CRIME

THOUGHTFUL MEN in France, doctors, alienists, senators, and deputies, are being led to see the danger to public morals that may lie in the newspapers. The newspapers of Paris, we are told in *La Revue* (Paris), by Dr. A. Vigoureux, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Vaucluse, glorify the "heroes" of crime. A murder committed under the impulse of jealousy is picturesquely styled "a drama" and sometimes "a drama of passion." There are, as this writer says, "veritable epidemics of crime." People who never knew or even saw each other commit identical acts of violence in identical ways. The doctor explains this as follows:

"It is the newspaper that forms the line of communication between these strangers, and imparts from one to the other the notion of a crime."

"The influence of a book, of a novel, is well known." "How many compromised wives and unfaithful husbands have been inspired by the works of George Sand?" It used to be said, "*Cherchez la femme*" (Look for the woman). "I should look for the book, the chapter, the page, the word." But nowadays look for the newspaper. The novel prints "some hundreds of copies," "the newspaper hundreds of thousands."

These criminal reports of the press act as "spreading contagion, suggesting new crimes, or picturing vile examples." "Those who take the contagion are persons of morality already weak." "When circumstances are favorable their memory furnishes an ample crop of crimes in which they find the one fitting for the occasion." "The imitators are the perverse and vicious who only wait to learn how to execute the crime." "Those who act on suggestion are mere slaves of a sort of hypnotic passion."

But there is no one over whom the publicity given to criminal acts does not exercise a baneful influence. He admits that the

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Government has no power in the matter. A censorship of the press in France would cause a revolution, but perhaps the journalists themselves will make a change for the better.

In the same journal Mr. Henry Joly, of the French Institute, suggests that the press are no more to blame than the public. He condemns the present practise of letting reporters mingle with the police and magistrates in investigating crime, only to advertise, exaggerate, and distort the facts, and he suggests that the authorities abolish the theatrical spectacle of the Court of Assizes, with its tickets of admittance and its photographs of the accused.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUSPICIONS ABOUT FORTIFYING FLUSHING

THE ATMOSPHERE of mutual distrust and suspicion that hangs over all the capitals of Europe makes itself darkly felt in the proposal to fortify Flushing, at the mouth of the River Scheldt, in Holland. England and France look upon the plan as a German scheme, a sort of German fort in Holland, to protect Germany on that side. Germany, in reply, asks why England and France should object unless they are thinking of landing there for penetrating the Kaiser's Empire. Holland meanwhile insists it is merely a local improvement, and nobody's business. The Netherlands forms a sort of buffer state between northern France and northern Germany. This buffer state is a territory to which the great powers have guaranteed neutrality. What need then is there for a fortification on their coast line, it is asked. Some journals state that such defenses would be a menace to Belgium, but this is dismissed as a mere pretext. The *Handelsblad von Antwerpen* thus disclaims all ideas of hostility to Belgium:

THE BLIND SIDE.

GERMAN OFFICER—"Glad to hear you're going to fortify your sea-front. Very dangerous people, these English."
DUTCHMAN—"But it will cost much."
GERMAN OFFICER—"Ah, but see what you save on the eastern frontier, where there's nobody but us!" —*Punch* (London).

"We are absolutely convinced that all this talk about the fortification of Flushing originates merely in the rivalry between England and France on the one side and Germany on the other. The anxiety exprest regarding the independence of Belgium is a mere subterfuge. Germany has made it known that she does not want to be mixt up in the Flushing question, which is the affair of Holland and need not trouble any other Government."

Nevertheless the *Tour du Monde* (Paris) declares that this "new policy" of Holland's "has evidently been inspired by Germany, which wishes to see its western neighbor preparing herself against a naval attack, that is, of course, a British attack." The advantage to Germany of this stronghold on the Scheldt is thus enlarged upon by the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which speaks with a confidence that argues its reliance upon a competent source of information:

"In case the English should enter upon a continental war, side by side with the French, and should attack Germany, they could, if the Scheldt be open, easily land their troops near Antwerp and march to combine with the French troops as these advanced along the Meuse toward Aix-la-Chapelle. . . . Were the Scheldt closed by the proposed fortifications England would be compelled either to reduce Flushing by force of arms or land troops under less favorable conditions elsewhere. Not only would the closing of the Scheldt by the raising of defenses greatly delay Anglo-French cooperation, but it would actually diminish the military significance of an Anglo-French alliance."

Holland seems to resent being taken for a mere catspaw of Prussian ambition, and speaking on her behalf the *Vingtième Siècle* (Brussels) pleads as follows:

"Holland has the right, like all free nations, to fortify her territory, without seeking to obtain permission from any other government. Let England, France, and Germany each regard the question from their own point of view—that is their business. We can not but regard the question as Holland's own—a merely national and so far a domestic affair."

But the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) openly declares that Holland is pulling out the chestnuts for Germany, and that on compulsion—

"Holland has felt herself compelled to incur considerable expenditures of money, for fear of undergoing the same fate as Schleswig-Holstein in case she opposes the military designs of Germany."

On the other hand it is urged that the unprotected condition of Flushing at present is a real menace to Germany. With neutral Belgium as a rendezvous, what armies could not threaten it? The government of the Kaiser therefore states its own side of the question, and declares in the *Berliner Zeitung:*

"It is evident to all sensible politicians that Germany can not be expected to follow suit in all the efforts made to guarantee to the English and French Armies in case of war a base in neutral Belgium from which to invade Germany. The demand for the fortification of Flushing is not a menace against England and France. The demand that Flushing shall not be fortified is a menace to us. Fortification of Flushing has no more than a defensive significance. Its sole purpose is to protect the neutrality of Holland."

This is all bluff, declares the London *Times*, in substance, and we read:

"It is by no means improbable that the idea underlying all this artificial excitement is that some unwary statesman or statesmen may really suggest a form of international cooperation which could conveniently and indignantly be demolished. It has not been forgotten that the apparition in shining armor [of William II.] at the end of the Bosnian annexation crisis was in a sense the product of proposals to settle the interpretation of a treaty by a conference of the treaty Powers. If only somebody would propose a conference now!"

The London *Outlook* calls a halt to all these international suspicions and thinks those who indulge in them are becoming next door to hysterical:

"The belief in London and Paris is that Germany contemplates the possibility of an invasion of France through Belgium. The German suspicion is, on the contrary, that France might seek to invade Germany by way of the Meuse valley, and that British troops might join the invader by way of Antwerp and the Scheldt. One could desire no better illustration of the imperative need of ending the tension which makes such wild and mutual suspicions possible."

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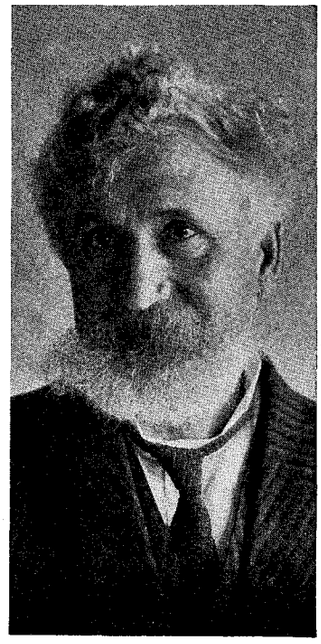
HANDLING DYNAMITE

THE FACT that boxes of dynamite were tossed about like chaff in the explosion at Communipaw, N. J., on February 1, and the boxes splintered to pieces, without setting off the explosive inside, is not considered at all strange by the experts. Mr. Hudson Maxim, who probably knows as much about explosives as any man living, tells in an interview some remarkable instances of rough handling of dynamite without the results usually looked for. In the Communipaw explosion it is now believed that 10,000 pounds of black powder did the mischief, and that all or most of the many tons of dynamite in the cars, on the pier, and on the very boats where the powder exploded, remained as quiet as so much putty. Dr. Walter G. Hudson, a chemical expert of the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, holds this view, and in his interview reported in the New York *Evening Sun* Mr. Maxim says:



HUDSON MAXIM,
Who tells how safe it is to handle dynamite.

"On an occasion like the Communipaw explosion, those who are likely to know what caused it are generally killed. Therefore, any conclusions as to what may have caused it must, of necessity, be entirely guesswork.

"Dynamite, as now made, is quite insensitive, and may be handled and transported with comparative safety—in fact, if properly handled, with perfect safety unless there happens to be some external condition, such as a boiler explosion or a railroad collision, to explode the dynamite.

"In gelatin dynamite the nitroglycerin is thickened or gelatinized by dissolving soluble nitrocellulose in it. Then woodmeal and powdered nitrate of sodium and other ingredients are added to make a thick, heavy, tenacious paste, which is very insensitive to all forms of shock to which it is likely to be subjected. A tier of cases of this explosive may be piled on top of one another and toppled down without much danger of explosion. A wagon-load tipped over in the road would not be likely to explode.

"I know of one instance, where, in a train wreck, the whole end of a car containing forcite, which is a form of gelatin dynamite, was smashed in and many cases of the dynamite broken open, with sticks of the explosive scattered about, some of them under the wheels and some even passed over by the wheels of the train without producing an explosion.

"Many dynamite explosions are produced by the shipment of black gunpowder with the dynamite; in such a case by careless handling some free powder may be scattered about and some careless workman set it off, either with a match or with a cigar or with gravel on his boots, and the explosion of this would explode the dynamite. Dynamite in all forms is much safer than black gunpowder. . . . I had a man working for me once who fell down a shaft forty feet with a case of dynamite going down ahead of him. The dynamite was unhurt, but the man was nearly killed by the fall. . . . . .

"The care that is now exercised in the manufacture of dynamite is such that no chemical instability may be taken as the remotest possible cause of the Communipaw explosion. Dynamite is now made so pure and stable that there is not any material likelihood of the explosion being produced by chemical decomposition.

"It is a very common fallacy that frozen dynamite is more sensitive than unfrozen dynamite. As a matter of fact, frozen dynamite is very difficult indeed to explode. It has happened that when a stick of dynamite is partly thawed a blow upon the thawed portion, with the frozen portion acting as an anvil, has caused an explosion. There was a man at Lake Hopatcong digging a well, who had one arm blown off, one eye blown out, and who was mutilated in very many respects and particulars by cutting a partially thawed stick of dynamite off with a hatchet.

"In the old days, before Nobel discovered dynamite, that is to say, before Nobel discovered that nitroglycerin absorbed in infusorial earth would lessen its sensitiveness, nitroglycerin used to be frozen for safety's sake, before it was shipped.

"In regard to the employment of greater restrictions for the handling and transport of dynamite, it must be taken into consideration that dynamite is one of the greatest builders of the modern world. There is so much work depending upon cheap dynamite that anything which would enhance the cost of handling or the cost of production would be very seriously felt by the users of dynamite and would greatly increase the cost of the building of subways and foundations for buildings.

"The increase of the cost of building a subway by one per cent. would pay very many times the damage of many such explosions as occurred yesterday. The amount of actual damage of an explosion like that at Communipaw is very largely apparent. There is probably not a building in New York whose foundations or walls are actually materially damaged. It takes but a slight variation of pressure to break a pane of glass. A variation of pressure of one-tenth of an ounce to the square inch would make about a pound variation in pressure per square foot on a pane of glass, and would be 100 pounds' pressure on a pane of glass ten feet square, which would be enough to break it. Such a pressure would not injure the heavy walls of a building, even tho the pressure were to be much greater than that.

"Dynamite explosions are generally due to defect in the human factor rather than in the explosive factor. It is impossible to prevent workmen from occasionally producing an explosion.

"I believe that the laws to-day in regard to the shipment and handling of dynamite are altogether too strict as they are. Certainly they are strict enough. The only suggestion that I would make is that there be closer inspection to see that the laws as they exist are enforced, and not to increase the stringency of the laws themselves.

"In regard to the matter of freezing dynamite to make it safer to transport, as has been suggested, it would add to the cost of the dynamite somewhat, and would necessitate thawing. In the winter dynamite necessarily has to be thawed anyway, and if shipped frozen in summer it would have to be thawed as is now done, or thawed by laying it in the sun or some warm place long enough to allow it to thaw. All of these things mean extra handling, and more people have been killed in the thawing of dynamite than from any other cause connected with the handling of this explosive. It is not always possible to make men take the necessary care in the handling and thawing of dynamite."

THE WATER-ELEPHANT—Some meager data about this mysterious animal, said to inhabit the Central African lakes, are given by E. Trouessart in *La Nature* (Paris, January 14). He says:

"We have learned the following from Mr. Le Petit, one of the two explorers sent out by the Paris Museum of Natural History into these regions, which are still little known, especially from the standpoint of their fauna—witness the history of the okapi.

"It was at Tomba-Mayi, on the north bank of Lake Leopold II., that Mr. Le Petit saw these animals. The lake is situated on the left bank of the upper Kongo, in the region of Loukeni (Belgian Kongo). The water-elephants formed a small herd of five animals, which stopt at a distance of about a third of a mile, so that Mr. Le Petit was able to observe them for several instants before they plunged into the lake. The trunk and ears are remarkably short; the neck, on the contrary, is longer than that of the ordinary elephant, and the height does not exceed 6½ feet. They seem to have no means of defense.

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The imprint of the foot in the mud is very different from that of the elephant, and the natives easily tell them apart. The animals threw themselves into the water while the travelers were looking on, letting only the top of the head and the trunk remain visible, and swam out into the lake.

"These data, coming from a serious observer, are sufficiently definite to leave no doubt of the animal's existence, whatever its zoological relations may be."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PARACHUTE-CLOAK FOR AVIATORS

IN THE days of voluminous skirts, especially where these were distended by hoops, there used to be rumors of women falling from roofs or from trees, whose lives were saved by their garments acting parachute-wise. The fashions for women are not now adapted to this aeronautic style of life-

HOW THE AVIATOR'S PARACHUTE-CLOAK WORKS.

saving, and the styles affected by men have never been such as to favor it, but in a special form of cloak for aviators, invented by a Berlin air-man, we see an up-to-date adaptation of the idea. With every future aviator clad in one of these "fall-mantles" it is possible that the coming year may escape the sad record of the one just past, altho it is hard to see how those who became entangled in the wreckage of their machines could have been helped by it. Says a writer in *La Nature* (Paris, January 14), discussing this subject:

"We can not at present give a full technical description of the device, for the inventor, who has not yet obtained all his patents, is unwilling to reveal details. But from an attentive study of the various photographs that we have seen, one of which is reproduced on this page, it is easy to show that the mantle is made of a fabric at once light, soft, and strong, which has in its longitudinal folds metallic ribs intended to increase its resistance during the fall and to prevent the cloak's being lifted above the aviator's head.

"Those who have seen the trials held in the suburbs of Berlin say that the cloak weighs no more than an ordinary overcoat. It is sleeveless and is fastened to the body by the shoulders. The neck has a cord that adjusts the cloak (the fall-mantle, as the owner calls it) to all sizes. The wearer must take care to button it from top to bottom before taking his seat in the aeroplane or balloon. . . . Otherwise it will not assume the parachute form during the fall."

A FLOWER'S TOILET

A BEAUTIFUL woman arrayed for a ball has been bathed and brushed and drest, and perhaps powdered and penciled too—we are used to all that, and we expect it. But it is something of a shock to learn that floral beauties, as we view them in the florist's windows, have been through their little toilet also—have had their petals glued on, perhaps, or freshly curled, or their anthers trimmed. The florist's toilet-case, we are told by H. L. A. Blanchon in *Cosmos* (Paris, December 24), is almost as elaborate as that of a woman, and holds scissors, pincers, droppers for glue, pencils, brushes, atomizers, and even crimping-irons for "frizzing" the "hair" of such blossoms as chrysanthemums. Most of the flowers that decorate our houses, Mr. Blanchon tells us, have undergone some kind of a preparatory toilet, art having been summoned to perfect the work of nature. We read:

"We do not allude here to methods of coloring by absorption that change their original aspect altogether, but to the 'toilet' that they undergo in order to conceal each imperfection, to prolong youth and life—just as a pretty woman pulls out her first silvery hairs or powders her face.

"The tools used by florists for these various manipulations are as delicate and as numerous as those that aid the toilet of the most elegant of the elegants. They include fine scissors of all shapes and sizes; tiny pincers for cutting, pulling, or grasping; crimping-irons; and a whole armory of pencils, brushes, atomizers, gum-bottles, etc. . . . . .

"Suppose, for instance, that a large basket of rosebuds has been freshly picked; many of them are not what they should be. A drooping or badly developed petal may completely spoil an otherwise perfect bud. With a tiny forceps, the operator passes rapidly over each flower, putting petals in their proper places and removing the bad ones. Then the flower is placed on sale with others—faultless like its fellows.

"In bouquets it is important that the buds shall keep shape and not wither, so each must be treated separately. As near as possible to the base of the flower fine wires are inserted, passing through the center of the bud to keep the petals together.

"The same technic serves for most flowers of other species: their faulty petals are removed or readjusted; for chrysanthemums a sort of curling-iron is used with which the petals are crimped in elegant style.

"Some of the prettiest flowers have very weak stems that can not sustain them in the decorative *ensemble* where they must play their part; by means of a wire these feeble stems are reenforced with so much art that their real means of support is unnoticeable.

"But not only must nature's faults be remedied—her inevitable ravages must be retarded. Flowers often represent a high value and must be made to last as long as possible; here the art of the florist comes in. He has two methods of keeping back the maturity of the flower and preventing the petals from falling off.

"When fertilization has taken place, the flower's end has been attained and its various organs may disappear with no injury to the future of the race. This is what happens in nature, . . . so that by retarding or preventing the fertilization the life of the flower may be lengthened. It is sufficient to cut off the anthers to prevent the scattering of the pollen, which is easily done with the aid of fine scissors thrust into the heart of the corolla. . . . . .

"Certain flowers, such as the azaleas, rhododendrons, pelargoniums, simple dahlias, and others, lose their petals or corollas even before they begin to fade. This is prevented by gluing the flowers together, by introducing a drop of special gum into the bottom of the corolla, thus fastening it to the calyx. Many of the finest potted azaleas, which charm our eyes during the early days of spring, bear hundreds of flowers, and as each demands individual attention, it may be seen that this is not an easy task. If, however, it is not accomplished, the plants, half despoiled of their flowers, will not present the well-known fairy-like aspect. In species with separate petals, like the dahlias, each petal is fastened to the calyx with a tiny droplet of gum. . . . The operation must be performed in the shade and outdoors, to avoid burning the flowers with a too rapid evaporation of the liquid.

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"Flowers so treated should be full-blown, for gumming stops the development of buds, which dry up and soon die. . . . . .

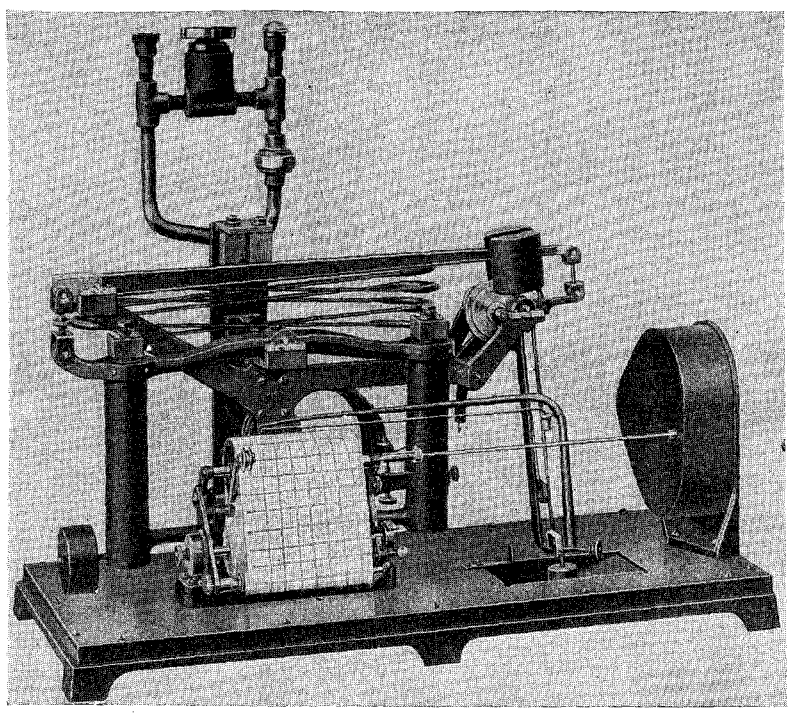
"Floral gum is found in commerce and brings a high price; but it is easily made, as it is nothing but an alcoholic solution of gum lac. . . . . .

"Before we have done with the florists, let us note a process often employed to give new freshness to flowers that have begun to droop. Methods vary slightly, but they generally consist in placing the stems in very warm water for five minutes, then in a dark and cool place for about an hour. Before putting them into vases, they are sprayed with clear water, which produces a charming dewy effect on the petals, well calculated to attract the attention of purchasers.

"As with the female sex, the toilet plays an important part in the flower's life, short tho it is."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MACHINES THAT MEASURE AND COUNT

HOW WASTE is checked and losses are prevented in factories by the use of machinery to measure material and count product is told in *Factory* (Chicago, January) by Edward K. Hammond. Machines, Mr. Hammond reminds us, work as rapidly on Monday morning as on Thursday—their output is uniform. He begins his article with a little story in which he tells how a box-manufacturer wanted to keep closer check on the raw material of each day's output. His shop was small and he could not afford a stock clerk to check the material used, but he felt that the temptation to waste was great. Paper for covering the pasteboard boxes was stored in rolls hung horizontally in a rack, and the manufacturer rigged up a mechanical counter to record the revolutions of the roll. Now as the roll grows smaller less paper is unwound per revolution, so that instead of attaching the counter to the shaft it was geared to a rubber-tired wheel supported on the rack so that the wheel pressed against the paper roll.



A STEAM-METER.

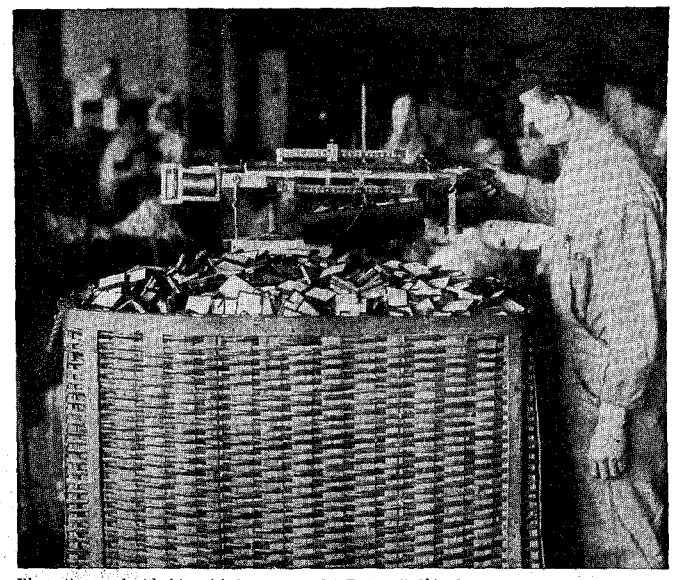
After this meter was installed in one power-house, it was discovered that an underground steam main was discharging into a sewer—a waste which before had not been noticed because it could not be checked.

Then as the paper was unreeled the counter-wheel turned by friction and every time a foot of paper was taken off the counter checked up one. With this story as a text, the writer goes on as follows:

"There are many factories where defective processes and wasteful methods are costing hundreds of dollars a year. In such factories, mechanical counters and meters will check and prevent leaks. . . . . .

"Ingenuity and the right counter will make many small savings possible. Often new uses will be found for even the best known counter.

"In stamping out parts for automatic addressing-machines at



Illustrations used with this article by courtesy of "Factory," Chicago.

SMALL PAPER BOXES COUNTED BY WEIGHT.

By counting the number of boxes in a pound, the contents of a large basket are easily reckoned from the scales.

the factory of the Addressograph Company, a rather novel use has been made of automatic counters.

"The superintendent of the plant knew that for each individual punch-press operation there is a particular speed which is most economical. This speed is dependent upon two conditions, the cost of die maintenance and the relative increase in production when the machines are operated at high speeds.

"When the punch presses are worked too fast, the cost of die maintenance becomes excessive and the quality of the work suffers.

"But, on the other hand, if the machines are worked too slowly they are not delivering the quantity of product of which they are capable.

"This mean speed has been determined for each individual operation and has effected a marked reduction in the cost of production of stamped parts.

"An example of the improvement which was made in one of the manufacturing operations at the factory of the Addressograph Company will serve to show the increase in efficiency which has been made possible through the application of this idea. In stamping out a certain plane sheet-metal part, it was customary to work the machines at a stroke of two and one-half inches and when operating under this stroke the press was capable of delivering fifty pieces per minute. As this piece of work was plane and required very little die clearance, it was found possible to reduce the stroke of the machine to three-fourths inch and to speed it up to such an extent that one hundred and five pieces were produced per minute, thus increasing the efficiency of the operation 110 per cent.

"The counter used in keeping track of the speed at which the press was operating might readily have been replaced by a tachometer, so far as determining the speed of the machine is concerned, but the counter served a double purpose in this case. It showed both the speed at which the press is operating and the number of pieces which have been produced.

"The counter did more. It has been found that the highest grade of sheet metal is a great advantage when working the machines at high speeds. Where the metal is one or two thousandths of an inch under or over the required thickness, it has been found that the dies are worn much more rapidly. The same difficulty is experienced when there is scale on the stock.

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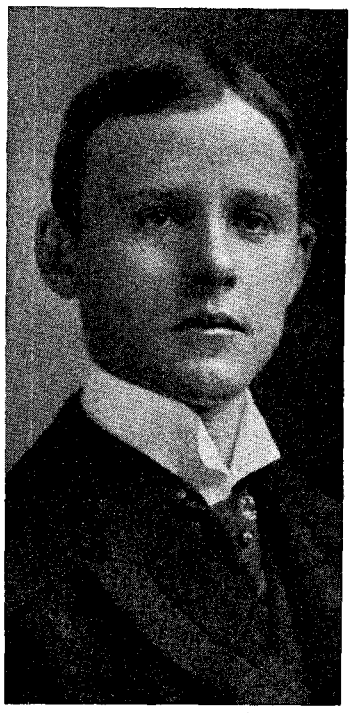
Either of these conditions adds greatly to the cost of die maintenance and reduces the efficiency of the process.

"So the manufacturer of stock has been offered a bonus for stock which comes up to rigid specifications. This plan has also been the means of effecting a material saving. In some cases, the payment of a bonus of $10 a car for stock which fulfils rigid specifications has been the means of reducing the cost of working this amount of stock up into product by as much as $50. And it all started with a little counter."

A PIONEER IN ALUMINUM

ALUMINUM at $12 a pound in 1885, when Charles Martin Hall was a student in Oberlin College, was, if not a precious metal, at least a costly one. Aluminum today, at 22 cents a pound, has replaced copper, tin, lead, zinc, and other metals for the commonest household uses. This has come about largely because while still in college young Hall determined to find out a cheaper process of manufacturing it. In presenting to Mr. Hall the American Electrochemical Society's Perkin medal recently, Prof. C. F. Chandler, dean of American chemists, took occasion to review the history of aluminum and to call attention to the part played by Americans in its development. As early as 1807, we are reminded, Sir Humphry Davy obtained an alloy; and twenty years later Woehler succeeded in isolating the metal itself. In 1855 aluminum sold at $90 a pound in Paris. By 1886 the price had dropt to $12, and during the same year Hamilton Y. Castner, an American, brought it down to $4, by his new process of preparing sodium, which was essential to its reduction. Shortly after this, Hall, a few months out of college and only 22 years old, "discovered and invented what had escaped Woehler, Rose, Denille, and many of the other world-renowned chemists who had busied themselves with aluminum over a period of half a century." He produced a solution of alumina from which the metal could be obtained by electric decomposition. Dr. Chandler went on to tell, as quoted in *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* (New York, February), how after some experimenting, Hall's thoughts turned to electrolysis:



CHARLES MARTIN HALL,

Who, at twenty-two years of age, made possible the present widespread use of aluminum.

"About October 1, 1885, he began to seek a suitable anhydrous solvent for alumina, operative at a practicable temperature, which would bring the alumina into a fluid condition in which it would yield to the electric current.

"Fluorspar and the fluorides of magnesium, sodium, potassium, and aluminum were successively tried, but were found to be too infusible and to dissolve little, if any, alumina.

"On February 10, 1886, he tried cryolite, the double fluoride of sodium and aluminum. This fused readily at a very moderate temperature and when he dropt in the white powder of alumina it dissolved and disappeared as does powdered sugar or salt in boiling water. It dissolved to the extent of more than 25 per cent. and the solution was clear and limpid.

"He thus made his first great discovery. He proceeded at once to apply the electric current to this solution. His first experiments with clay crucibles were not successful; but on February 23, 1886, he employed a carbon-lined crucible and was successful in obtaining aluminum. He had achieved success in inventing a process for making aluminum directly from alumina by electrolysis under conditions which promised to revolutionize the industry and furnish the metal at so low a price as to enable it to replace copper, tin, lead, zinc, and other metals for an endless variety of purposes. . . . . .

"Hall did not escape the usual experience of the successful inventor. He was obliged to sustain in court the originality of his invention. The suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court of the Northern District of Ohio and after an exhaustive discussion of the prior art the patent was sustained. The opinion was written by Judge William Howard Taft, now President of the United States. He wrote: 'Hall was a pioneer and is entitled to the advantages which that fact gives him in the patent laws.'

"The court declared the patent valid and issued a perpetual injunction against the defendants. For various reasons there was considerable delay in devising suitable means for applying the invention on a manufacturing scale and securing the necessary capital. But at last, in November, 1888, he began work in his factory at Kensington, near Pittsburg, producing 50 pounds of metal a day. Since that date his progress has been wonderful. He soon erected larger works at Niagara Falls as the first consumer of the electricity supplied by the Niagara Falls Power Company. At the present time the company has three establishments at Niagara Falls, one at Massena in New York on the St. Lawrence, and one at Shawinigan Falls in Canada. The total consumption of electricity is 140,000 horse-power, probably a larger amount than is consumed by any other electrochemical works in the world. The annual output of aluminum is now 40,000,000 pounds. The first metal produced at Kensington was sold at $2 per pound; the price now is about 22 cents.

"The early dreams of the young undergraduate have certainly been realized."

TIME-EFFICIENCY IN SCHOOLS

A GREAT factory that ran only on part time when there was a great demand for its product would not be considered efficient. Yet our schools and colleges, despite the demand for more thorough education and the complaint that it takes too many years to get it, are idle for a great part of the year and for many hours during the week. This is one of the points brought out by Morris L. Cooke in his Carnegie Foundation Report, to which allusion has already been made in these columns. That report has been criticized on the ground that an institution of learning can not be run just like a factory. *The Engineering Record* (New York) believes that the report contains some things—this among them—that are worth the careful study and attention of the colleges. Says this paper:

"In a typical technical school, which is well known in the educational world, the college year begins about the middle of September and ends about the middle of the following June. This is a period of about 260 days, of which 37 are Sundays and 223 are working-days. In these 223 working-days there are 51 holidays, including the half-holidays on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons of each week and the vacations at Thanksgiving, Christmas, Easter, and other similar periods, during which exercises are suspended. Therefore, there are only 172 days in each year upon which college exercises are held. These 172 days constitute 77 per cent. of the available working-time during the school year, and only 55 per cent. of the total working-time of the calendar year. It can hardly be said that an institution is efficiently managed when it utilizes only 77 per cent. of its available working-period, and certainly the equipment and plant can not be used to the greatest advantage if the students are present only 55 per cent. of the available working days in the calendar year.

"Students are under great obligations to the communities which give them such splendid opportunities, and the communities have a right to expect reasonable returns for the energies put forth in their behalf. Of course all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy; but too much play lowers his efficiency; too much play makes him so lazy and so frivolous that when

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he leaves college and assumes his duties at the desk or in the shop his employer finds that it takes a good while for Jack to get rid of the careless and irresponsible habits acquired under a system which in reality is largely responsible for his failure. The average age of students at graduation has been steadily increasing for some time, so that it is not unusual to find the average age of the graduating classes in engineering courses to be twenty-three years, a time of life when a man should certainly be expected to be doing his share of the world's work, or at least preparing himself so that when he does begin to carry on his duties he will show that the time and energy spent upon him and by him are worth while and are conducive to greater efficiency.

"It therefore seems that a much better way than that in vogue at present in most schools is to reduce the amount of idle time; to work more uniformly throughout the school period—and then to send the students from school to work, preferably out of doors, during the greater part of what is now a long summer's vacation. Of course some time should be used for recreation. The use of college plants is certainly not what it should be, since many buildings are left idle a great part of the time, in many cases about one-half the time. The use of these buildings should be more nearly continuous and in order to accomplish this it would be necessary to have rotation of students and teachers so that no one person would be required to work all the time. This system could be made to reduce the number of schools somewhat, because in several cases one plant could be made to do the work now done by two. It would require good management and would meet with much opposition, but this is usually the case with all reforms. *The Engineering Record's* advice to its college friends is that they should not throw aside the Carnegie Foundation report lightly, but should study it carefully and adopt those recommendations which are found to be applicable. It is throwing the searchlight of economical business analysis into places where business has too often been considered something sordid and undignified."

FATIGUE AND MORALITY

IS A TIRED PERSON a good citizen? What is the relation between fatigue and the likelihood of doing good social service—of living a useful life in proper relations with one's fellows? This is practically the question asked by Dr. Thomas A. Storey, Professor of Physical Instruction in the College of the City of New York, in a recent paper printed in abstract in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., February). The answer depends on what we mean by fatigue. There is such a thing as being normally and healthfully tired; there is also abnormal and unhealthy fatigue. The former, Dr. Storey tells us, is one of the best promoters and preservers of right living that we have; the latter is quite the reverse:

DR. THOMAS A. STOREY.

Unhealthy and abnormal fatigue, he believes, causes mental and moral irregularities and misconduct.

"Normal or physiological fatigue is that condition present when the normal physiological processes are able to restore functional losses and repair structural injuries and to neutralize, utilize, or remove the toxic products of tissue chemistry consequent upon the day's work in time to prepare the individual so that he may meet the following day's demand physiologically efficient and without a left-over residue of fatigue from the day that has passed. . . . Abnormal or pathological fatigue is present when the normal physiological processes are deranged and therefore unable to completely restore tissue losses or repair structural injuries or protect the various susceptible organs from the irritating fatigue products of the day's work so that the effects of one day's work are still present when the next day's work is undertaken. . . . . .

"It is, therefore, logical to consider the relationship of fatigue and morality from two points of view. One point is from that of normal fatigue in which untoward fatigue effects are prevented by normal physiological processes, the other would be from the standpoint of abnormal or pathological fatigue in which the untoward effects of fatigue are not checked but are still worse emphasized by and combined with the effects of physiological and anatomical damages produced by various bad habits of hygiene. And so if there is any relationship between fatigue and morality it must be either a relationship between sound health and right conduct as in normal physiological fatigue, or it must be a relationship between poor health and right conduct, as in what I have chosen to call abnormal or pathological fatigue.

"Under normal physiological conditions the lawyer or the laborer meets his to-day with no disabling tissue memory of yesterday. The sewing-girl or the society woman, the doctor or the draftsman, the clerk or the capitalist, the teacher or the housewife, the poet or the preacher, each meets his to-day with a feeling of adequacy and a reality of adequacy born of right physiological conduct in the work of yesterday. In normal or physiological fatigue we are dealing with normal rational physical conditions characteristic of the normal average man. It is probable that on the average such an individual adopts normal moral standards of conduct."

In abnormal or pathological fatigue, on the other hand, Dr. Storey goes on to say, the fatigue effects of one day are added to those of the following day. The restoration of losses is not complete. In addition there are other effects of the bad habits of physiology and hygiene which are primarily responsible for the accumulation of these same fatigue effects:

"We have then a muscular or other fatigue combined with nervous indigestion, headache, irritability, or any other of the great variety of nervous or physical evidences of physiological derangement. That these conditions influence human conduct seems to be evident in a great many ways. There is not only apparently a close association between bad habits of living and bad moral habits, but there is also apparently a close relation between the pathology of fatigue as a cause and moral misconduct as an effect. . . . . .

"The association of petty vices and gross vices with chronic fatigue causes, accompaniments, and effects is fairly constant. There may be no scientifically proved causal relationship, but the relationship of association is there, . . . and we are very likely to judge facts, like people, by the company they keep.

"Our experience with the truant and unruly boy; our experience in the juvenile courts, reform schools, and penitentiary; our experience with the neurological patient and the mental patient; and our experience in general with the criminal and the suicide all seem to point to a close association between fundamentally bad hygiene, chronic fatigue, and mental and moral irregularities and misconduct.

"The man who works each day under a severe mental or physical strain and fails to keep his physiological life in condition to make good his energy losses is not necessarily a criminal; he is not necessarily immoral; he may support the burden of his daily fatigue and bad hygiene with moral success. He may be only a tired, irritable, nerv us dyspeptic. But such men are commonly not the best husbands; they are commonly not the best fathers, and they are commonly not the best citizens. Such women are usually not good wives, and they are as a rule not successful mothers. In such cases the standards for personal, social, business, civic, or national morals are likely not to be beyond criticism. Such men are less likely to discriminate between right conduct and wrong conduct. Such men are likely to be unwise in the selection of their modes of relaxation and rest. The clouded judgment and the dull conscience of abnormal fatigue make the choice of legitimate recreation difficult. The irritability, the restlessness, the dissatisfaction that comes at the end of the fatiguing day, and as a result of fundamentally bad hygiene, has led many a man and many a woman to search for recreation, for change, and for pleasure in places where the recreation is a further drain, where the change is for the worse, and the pleasure is immoral."

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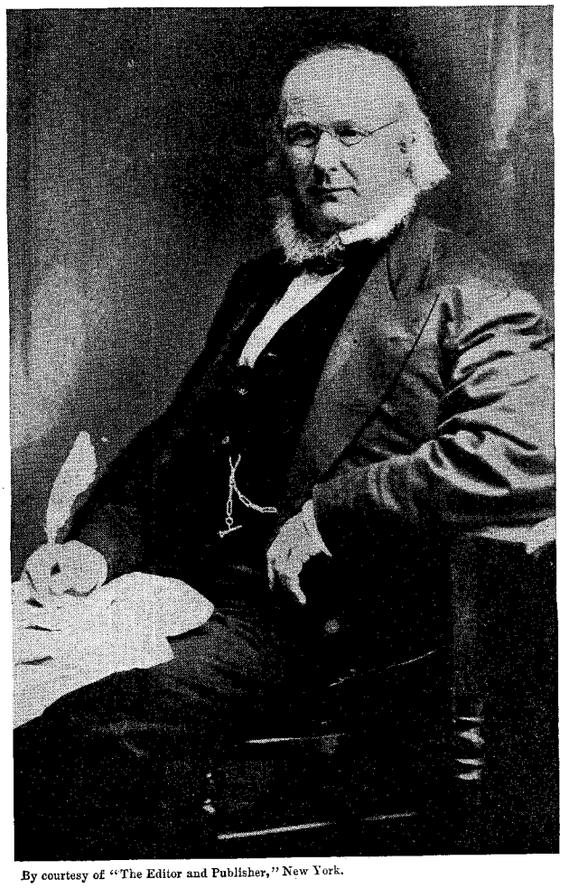
HORACE GREELEY'S CENTENARY

MUSICIANS and men of letters get their full due of centenary honors, but editors come in for sparing recognition. Horace Greeley is one of those who can not be omitted. He and *The Tribune* are almost one in the memories of the last mid-century. He was the one, says Mr. Albert E. Pillsbury, "to make our American kings and clergy bow down before the first 'broad-sheet dynasty' known to the New World." These words, which form a part of Mr. Pillsbury's address at the celebration held at Greeley's birthplace, Amherst, N. H., on February 3, are taken from Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus." It is an interesting coincidence that at the time Greeley was wending his way afoot to seek his fortune in New York, Carlyle published the book in which occur these words:

"The journalists are now the true kings and clergy. Henceforth historians, unless they are fools, must write not of Bourbon dynasties, and Tudors, and Hapsburgs, but of broad-sheet dynasties, according as this or the other able editor, or combination of able editors, gains the world's ear."

Mr. Pillsbury, formerly Attorney General of Massachusetts, was chosen as the orator of the Amherst celebration by reason of his birth in Milford, the town adjoining. As reported by the New York *Tribune*, he observes that the story of Horace Greeley is the familiar American story of a boy who worked his way from sordid poverty to fame and history. He is "unique even among what are called self-made men." As an example of the identification of a great journal and a great personality his position is thus defined:



By courtesy of "The Editor and Publisher," New York.

HORACE GREELEY,

Who made "our American kings and clergy bow down before the first 'broad-sheet dynasty' known to the New World."

"From the late forties *The Tribune* was the leading newspaper of the country. In a letter written thirty-nine years ago to-day, February 3, 1872, Greeley said that the circulation of the daily had been in ordinary times 40,000, and of the weekly 120,000 copies, but figures never measured the influence of *The Tribune*, which extended far beyond its own readers. In Greeley's time a leading newspaper was a social and political power, addrest to thinking people and read for its opinions no less than for the news. It usually represented a real character, and often a great character. It had a constituency built up by the public confidence in the man behind it. Of all these Greeley was the first in the eye of the people, and *The Tribune* spoke with his voice.

"Established in protest against the Jefferson Brick journalism stigmatized by Charles Dickens as the American type, it was clean, independent, honest, and fearless. Greeley spoke to the people in their own tongue and, as it were, face to face. A habit of signing his articles with his name or initials gave them a direct personal element, and many an honest countryman who never saw Horace Greeley felt that he had talked with him and knew him. He could smite with a rough and heavy hand, whose blow was terrible and sometimes fatal. Greeley was neither nice nor polite in his choice of words. The most peaceable and kindly of men, he was hot of temper and a master of vituperation. The much-quoted retort, 'You lie, you villain, you lie,' was not an everyday affair, but he answered the fool according to his folly, and never hesitated to enforce his arguments by epithets if he thought they were deserved. The clearness and vigor of his style, the open sincerity of his opinions, and the universal confidence in his integrity gave him a hold on the popular mind unparalleled in journalism.

"*The Weekly Tribune* speedily found its way into every nook and corner of the Northern States and followed the tide of emigration to the West. With the farmers, who regarded Greeley as one of themselves, it was especially strong. Toiling and thinking multitudes read it, believed it, and voted by it. Every other newspaper quoted *The Tribune*, and it was not only the most widely read but the most universally talked about. Andrew Fletcher said that he who can make the ballads of a nation need not care who makes its laws. The real leader and ruler, to whom all others are mere puppets, is the man who shapes the course of public thought. Such was Horace Greeley. In the critical period, when the forces of public opinion were alining themselves for the final struggle with the slave power, a moral issue was uppermost, the appeal was to the moral sense, and Greeley reached the public conscience. With the 'Liberator,' 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' 'The Biglow Papers,' and the stirring lyrics of Whittier, *The Tribune* must be given a place as one of the great forces that settled the public resolve against slavery and steeled the nation for war."

The Tribune made Greeley "the best-known man in America," says Mr. Pillsbury, adding:

"Never holding public office but to serve out three months of an unexpired term in Congress, in which fragment of time he broke down the abuses of the mileage system and opened the way to the national policy of the homestead laws, he was the most public character in the country. The oddities of his dress and manner, the patriarchal head and face, the old hat and old white coat, the cravat awry, the bagging trousers, the shambling gait, celebrated in print and caricature, made him one of the sights of New York and he would have been recognized at any crossroads of the United States. As *The Tribune* was more talked about than any other paper, so Greeley himself was more talked about than any other man. His name was familiar to every tongue and his character to every man who could read. Any bright schoolboy could have told what 'H. G.' stood for, and any voting citizen could have told what Horace Greeley stood for.

"We are here to remember Horace Greeley, not to praise him. So strange a combination of strength and weakness offered many points of attack. Wise as a sage and simple as a child, fixt in opinion and unstable of judgment, full of benevolence to every living creature and almost as full of prejudice, disposed to peace but sudden and quick in quarrel, a lover of man and a hater of men, the Scotch pugnacity of his honest nature struck fiercely at every rogue, hypocrite, and humbug, and at some just men and causes. Where there are blows to give there are blows to take. It is small wonder that this dynamic, if peaceful, character was more hated, admired,

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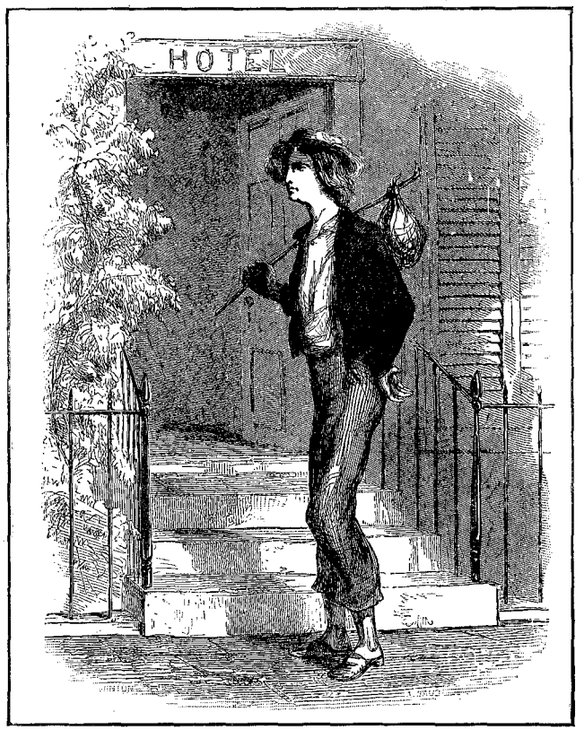
abused, vilified, believed in, and followed than any other man of his time.

"With the approach of the Rebellion, Greeley became a more important character than ever before. His place in journalism was already first. He was about to take a larger place in the history of the country. His erratic course through this period has left shadows upon his reputation, but no stain upon it. His integrity of character and purity of motive were never questioned."

Tales without number are extant of Greeley's acts and words and personal mannerisms as editor of *The Tribune*, says that journal in another column. The "usual proportion must be considered apocryphal." In his correspondence, we are reminded, "as in his editorials, he was direct, epigrammatic, often unconventional and frequently humorous and satirical in a quaint and whimsical fashion." An example here given is particularly *apropos* to-day in view of the competition for the possession of rare manuscripts of famous authors:

"A gushing youth once wrote to him assuming that among his 'literary treasures' he had preserved 'several autographs of our country's late lamented poet, Edgar A. Poe,' and asking him to send him one of them. Greeley promptly responded: 'Among my literary treasures there happens to be exactly one autograph of our country's late lamented poet, Edgar A. Poe. It is a note of hand for fifty dollars, with my indorsement across the back. It cost me exactly $50.75 (including protest), and you may have it for half that amount.' Mr. Greeley remarked many years afterward that that autograph still remained on his hands, and was still for sale at first cost, 'despite the lapse of time and the depreciation of our currency.'

"On another occasion he received a letter from an entire stranger living hundreds of miles away, who asked him to lend him a large sum of money for paying a mortgage on his farm, and who added in a postscript: 'My religious views are radically antagonist to yours; but I know no member of my own church of whom I would so readily, and with such confidence, ask such a favor, as of you.' This postscript impelled Greeley, instead of dropping the letter into the waste basket, to write a brief reply, declining to lend the money, and adding: 'Your P. S. prompts the suggestion that, whenever I shall be moved to seek favors of the members of some other church, rather than of that to which I have hitherto adhered, I shall make haste to join that other church.'"



GREELEY'S FIRST DAY IN NEW YORK.

From an old print that first had currency during anti-slavery days, when Greeley espoused the cause of abolition.

Never in any such undertaking, it is asserted, has a man gathered to himself such associates as he had on the staff of *The Tribune*—

"An honor roll of American light and leading: George William Curtis, George Ripley, Margaret Fuller, Charles A. Dana, Henry J. Raymond, Bayard Taylor, Edmund Clarence Stedman, William D. Howells, Richard Hildreth, Richard Grant White, Henry James, Whitelaw Reid, John Hay, Carl Schurz, Clarence Cook, William Winter, Grace Greenwood, Kate Field, Noah Brooks, Joel T. Headley, and a host of their compeers. Upon every one of them he imprest his own authoritative individuality, from them he evoked such loyalty and love as few men have ever known, and through them and through their successors, in ever widening circles, he sent his influence radiating and expanding throughout the nation and throughout the world."

"SINGER'S ENGLISH" MADE IN ITALY

THE PERSISTENCE with which people discuss the desirability of opera sung in English seems to indicate that we shall some day have the thing itself. When we do, some doubt if we shall find it an unmixt blessing. Last year when Mr. Converse's "Pipe of Desire" was sung, many critics complained that the opera might have just as well been sung in any other language, so far as the words being understood by the audience was concerned. Few knew what it was all about. It was natural, of course, to blame the poor diction of the singers, but it seems we must rather blame their Italian masters, who have been teaching singers for generations. The London *Times* gives us a tabulated system of linguistic changes for which we have the Italian teachers to thank. Some of our vowel sounds are banished, others modified, our r's have been rolled and our consonants generally have been weakened—all showing "an obvious attempt to bring it nearer to the Italian habit of speech." The process, observes *The Times*, "may have made it more convenient for the Italian masters to teach us how to sing—a privilege we have enjoyed for centuries, doubtless to our mutual advantage—but nevertheless the changing of a few vowel characters has probably had a much more far-reaching effect upon English singing than would be generally imagined." There is, declares *The Times*, a wrong principle implied, which the Italians themselves would not tolerate in their own language. Here is the system:

"The dialect itself is well worth a little study, if only to prove the nature of its origin and to corroborate the recent history of singing-teaching in England. The most distinctly linguistic variations are the following:

"1. The light 'ā' as in 'hand' is changed to 'ah.'

"2. The soft-sounding 'ŏ' as in 'love' is changed to the short 'ŏ' as in 'of.'

"3. The vowel sounds associated with 'r' in 'er,' 'or,' 'ir,' 'ur,' are altered variously in sounding the 'r.'

"4. The short 'ĭ' as in 'hit,' which forms the first part of the sound in 'here,' is changed to 'ee'—*e.g.*, 'hee-rr.'

"5. The bright-sounding 'i' as in 'high' is broadened to 'ah-ee.'

"6. The rolling 'r' is introduced before other consonants and at the end of words, contrary to English custom.

"7. All the consonants are generally weak, especially those which are aspirated 'h,' 'f,' 'th,' 's.'

"There are many other exaggerated vowel changes heard far too often, especially in the upper and lower notes of the vocal compass; but they belong less to the singer's language than to bad singing in general, and are shared with singers of all languages who can not maintain the character of their vowels throughout a phrase.

"Those who are familiar with the analysis of vowel sounds in the Resonator scale will notice at once that the characteristically English sounds in the middle section of the scale are those which suffer most. They are undoubtedly more delicate in their constitution than the more universal vowels. But what is more significant to us is the fact that the

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particular vowel sounds which are changed are those which do not occur in the Italian language."

There can be no doubt, observes this writer, that the influence which made changes in the sounds of our language has tended to demoralize the art of "English singing."

"It has lowered the words in the estimation of the singer, the composer, the author, and the public, as well as the general standard of performance, composition, and criticism.

"This heavy indictment is not brought against our foreign masters themselves, but against the mistaken principle which underlies their tradition. For it must be understood that an Italian tradition which does not produce the English language in English singing in the same way that it might produce the Italian language in Italian singing is, for us at least, a failure.

"It is not pretended that the only fault to be found with English singing is the mispronunciation of certain words. But the principle of altering the character of a vowel, or any sound of language, from what would be considered the best possible in English speech is contrary to every natural phonological law and fatal to the singer's sense of expression in words. To deprive a singer of the freedom he must have to express himself in his own form of language is as opposed to the old Italian tradition as it is to all that is rational in the production of vocal sound. Moreover it leads insidiously to the obscuration of words and to most of the particular technical defects which form the ground of our complaint against English singing."

We are happily assured that there is a way of salvation open in England; whether we may find one in this country is perhaps to be seen. We read:

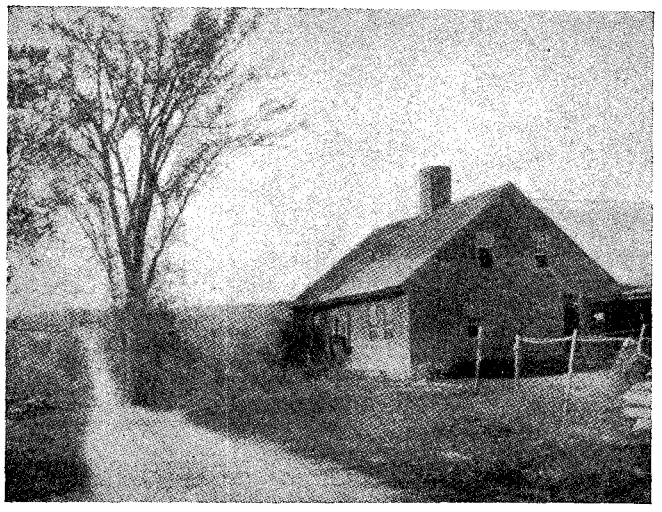
"Owing to the advance of the practical science of phonology there are fewer secrets connected with the voice than there used to be, and we no longer depend entirely upon what may be handed down to us of an old and often unauthenticated tradition. In the light of modern knowledge it may truly be said that since the real principles of vocal sound are now fairly well understood it only remains to apply them practically to the best possible form of English speech in order to lay the foundation of a proper school of English singing. There is, at all events, a reasonable hope of such a thing in the future; but to make way for it this sense-destroying absurdity called 'Singers' English' must be entirely abolished.

"Nothing official has taken place in England as yet with regard to 'the best possible form of English speech.' It is still undefined. But there are a great many educated people who know it and use it, and readily recognize it on the stage and in public speaking. Slight variations are always permissible, but it can not be denied that there is a language which may be regarded as free from local peculiarities or anything approaching dialect, which is in common use among cultivated people in London and elsewhere, and that this language is as capable of being reproduced in conjunction with music in the form of song as faithfully as any other European tongue. Indeed, in other countries, such as Italy, France, Austria, and Germany, the public will not listen to singing in which they hear the notes only or in which their proper language is distorted beyond recognition. To an English audience it would be quite a new sensation to follow the meaning of the text without a book of words as is the common practise abroad; and until that actually happens it does not seem to be likely that opera can be included among our national tastes, nor will the standard of English song and singing be anywhere but on a low level."

Thus it would seem that the old argument about English being an impossible language for singing becomes merely an excuse for bad training, too long permitted by the uncritical indifference of a careless public.

"OUR COMEDY OF BAD MANNERS"

WE CAN NOT separate the national stage from the national life. "As we sow in taste, we reap in drama," says Mr. W. P. Eaton, with a sententious force that calls attention to one of the banal results of our leaving the stage "entirely to the guidance of a strictly commercial management." Our taste to-day not only tolerates but encourages "the G. M. Cohan type of 'fresh' young man" as the hero of romance. We have slowly and surely developed a veritable "school of bad manners," and the worst thing about it is that we are seemingly getting what we want. It is a rule that is working in two ways. "The inability of our players adequately to perform plays which call for the finer graces of speech and manner, whether native dramas, dramas of European aristocracy, or comedies and romances of an elder day, results, of course, from lack of proper training and direction; and that lack, in turn, results from the lack of any imperative demand." When audiences for two hundred nights on Broadway applaud "the brisk, veracious, slangy, nasal performance of a Cohan farce," it is only to be expected that that species of drama and performance will be looked upon as something to be emulated by writers, actors, and producers. We pay the penalty in failure when attempt is made with "other dramas, native or adapted, realistic or poetic, grave or gay, which imperatively demand for illusion style and distinction of the players." In *The American Magazine* (February) Mr. Eaton writes:



WHERE GREELEY WAS BORN, FEBRUARY 3, 1811, AT AMHERST, N. H.
Greeley's "story is the familiar American story of a boy who worked his way from sordid poverty to fame and history."

"Now, style and distinction, personal grace and charm of manners, are the very technic of fine living as well as its flower. So far as they are unesteemed and uncultivated in American life, so far is that life crude, deficient. So far as they are absent from the representation of life upon the stage, just so far is the stage crude, deficient. From the realistic depiction of frontier society, of sordidness, of middle-class existence as it is frequently spent, they are properly absent. But this is not the whole of life, even in America. Nor is the realistic depiction of surrounding conditions the whole mission of drama. The highest, as well as the lowest, deserves a place upon the stage; and upon the stage, too, belong the charm of romance, the glitter of high comedy, the sensuous appeal of poetry, of verbal beauty, of sheer esthetic charm.

"For these things style and distinction are required. The sparkle of high comedy can be scattered only by lips trained to speak properly, by players trained to ease and grace of poise; the glamour of romance can be cast only by players of high bearing, personal charm, and chivalric manners; verbal beauty may exert its spell only when a love of verbal beauty sits at the speaker's heart; and, in the most realistic depiction of actual life, there can be no truth to our finer-bred and more intellectual society unless we have actors of sufficient culture and worldly wisdom to comport their parts.

"Not only must our stage for its full and rounded development show us the comedy of good manners as well as of bad manners, but by so doing it can exert a considerable influence upon our society. Especially over the minds of the young, the stage has a tremendous influence; in certain quarters of our larger cities it is the supreme influence. Could the stage display more personal distinction, could it put forth the charm of good manners, of style and elegance, could it show the grace of correctly spoken English, it would not, perhaps, so entirely hold the mirror up to American nature (as that nature is exprest

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in American manners), but it would make American nature more worthy to be mirrored."

How many of our players to-day can you recall offhand who can play in high comedy with convincing style and the charm of fine bearing? asks Mr. Eaton. Whereupon he goes on to frame a list:

"You think, of course, of Miss Maxine Elliott, of Miss Grace George, of Miss Marlowe, of Mrs. Fiske, of Miss Barrymore, and Miss Anglin—all of them practised players, several of them trained in 'the old school.' You think of certain other practised players, such as Miss Crosman and Miss Irving. Of the less practised women you think, it may be, of Miss Janet Beecher and of her sister, Miss Olive Wyndham, at The New Theater, who speaks so beautifully and carries herself so well that you are inclined to forgive her slim technical equipment for the suggestion of emotions. Perhaps you think, too, of Miss Crystal Herne and two or three more; and then your memory begins to waver. You begin to recall play after play where fine ladies were depicted with every shade of nasal speech, affected pose (our actresses' idea of gentility being a complete absence of naturalness), gawky gesture, and middle-class manners. You begin to recall the pain of drawing-rooms peopled with folk totally lacking in distinction, of romantic scenes without charm, without grace, without glamour.

"Again, you turn to the men. The case is even worse, for manners come more naturally to the ladies. You think, of course, of Mr. McRae and Mr. Cherry, of Mr. A. E. Matthews, the young English actor now appearing in 'The Importance of Being in Earnest,' of Frank Gillmore, now at The New Theater, who has played *Romeo* alluringly and the *Prince* in 'Such a Little Queen' with a genuine suggestion of royal birth and breeding, of Walter Hampden, of Richard Bennett perhaps, who is a character actor also, of George Nash, who played so beautifully in 'The Harvest Moon,' and of Mr. Sothern, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Miller. But Mr. Nash, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Miller belong by rights to an elder school of training. Of course, you can name some others for yourself—and then again your memory begins to waver. The picture comes of white-gloved hands thrusting hugely forth from black sleeves, embarrassed about what to do with themselves, of flip, unmannerly speech, of nasal inflections, mispronunciations, lack of social distinction, of ease and grace and style. You think of a long procession of comedies of bad manners."

Our fathers used to see an "American type" of stage character in *Asa Trenchard* and later in *Bardwell Sloat* and *Col. Mulberry Sellers*, and later still *Joshua Whitcomb*. Mr. Eaton gives us this analysis of the newest type, whose mode was created by Mr. G. M. Cohan:

"It is most often urban instead of rural, but even more than the old, the new drama which displays the type is our comedy of bad manners. These bad manners are not peculiar to our drama; they permeate our fiction also. Mr. Cohan's skilful and amusing play, 'Get-Rick-Quick Wallingford,' is 'dramatized' from a story said to have been enormously popular in a magazine which affirms a circulation equal to half the population of the original thirteen colonies. This new type is a brisk, resourceful, humorous, slangy young person, fresh in every sense of the word, always of low- or middle-class origin, without any manners but bad ones, quick-witted but superficial, devoid of fine breeding, distinction, charm. He overruns our stage just now. The plays of Edgar Selwyn, of George M. Cohan, of James Forbes, of George Ade, of Henry W. Blossom, and of many others, give him a field for his activities. Always he triumphs. Always he is the hero. Always he is the type 'an American,' the new type in our comedy of bad manners.

"There is something veracious about him, too. One meets him on the street—on Broadway, at any rate. One sees him at the races and ball games. He is loafing round the post-office after supper in our smaller towns. There are some of us, to be sure, who would rather see him educated than dramatized. But his mother wit is shrewd and amusing, 'he has good stuff in him,' as the saying goes; and dramatized he has been, manners and all. And to play him a race of actors has been developed whose 'personalities' seem to fit the demands of this character. His manners are reproduced to the life. Grace and distinction of bearing and deportment have become almost a lost art with many, if not most, of our younger actors. Our comedy of bad manners is no longer the narrow definition of a certain kind of play; it is a description of much that goes on upon our stage."

A REACTIONARY CRITIC

THE EAST sometimes looks with fear and trembling upon things that come out of the West—political theories, for example. The West returns the interest with something of disdain and goes its blithe way. Now the West, in the person of one of its radical thinkers, Mr. William Marion Reedy, looks upon the East as figured by Mr. Paul Elmer More, and wonders whither he is drifting. Mr. More is the editor of *The Nation* (New York) and author of a body of critical literature brought together in his seven volumes of "Shelburne Essays." As Mr. Reedy, the brilliant editor of *The Mirror* (St. Louis), views him, "Mr. More is one who holds it a duty to react," one who reacts "against romanticism and materialism and compromise." This is perhaps only saying that Mr. More sticks closely to the old and tried classical standards. Mr. Reedy, however, sees his work as "a body of literary and philosophic criticism honorable to American letters," of which he gives this further judgment:

"Their range of subjects is of the widest, from William James and G. Lowes Dickinson and Francis Thompson to the Forest Philosophy of India, Plato, Socrates, St. Augustine. They include essays on poetry and fiction and criticism. They are a monumental work for a man of forty-six, who has besides four or five other volumes to his credit. They are criticism anything but superficial. They adhere to 'the rigor of the game,' yet they are not stiff nor stilted. They are learned but lucid, and their tone is sympathetic rather than captious. There are some of ascetic strain and some again are gay. All of them are rich in comparisons and in golden quotations from the books and authors dealt with. The seventh volume, recently published, contains essays on Shelley, Wordsworth, Hood, Tennyson, William Morris, Louisa Shore, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Francis Thompson, the Socialism of G. Lowes Dickinson, the Pragmatism of William James, Victorian Literature and Criticism. Reading all these I have been struck by Mr. More's passion for intellectual order, for classicism, tho not the ultimate of that. He sees in Shelley confusion, and in Wordsworth the pathetic fallacy; Tennyson is the poet of compromise between science and religion or philosophy; Morris revels in a tapestry world; Dickinson is a victim of Rousseauistic eleutheromania; William James dodges the eternal issue of good and evil and culminates in the hedonism of Walter Pater who culminated in Oscar Wilde; Aldrich is the artist poet of America and Francis Thompson is the poet who loved Lucretius and yet accepted transubstantiation."

Using a favorite word of Henry James, Mr. More is "obsessed" by the thought that "man is a house divided against itself, by the conflict between the flesh and the spirit, by the disharmony between the ideal and the reality, by the impossibility of man's being at one with the universe." Further:

"He is a philosopher. He tests poetry by philosophy, and so he finds little ethical comfort in what esthetically he appreciates quite heartily. He seems to be groping for something to hold on to amid the flux and turmoil of things mortal and possibly immortal. Revolt has no appeal to him, yet he is modern enough to display a certain pride that withholds him from reaction any more serious, let us say, than a preference for Milton over Shelley. His analysis drives direct for the ethic in everything, and everywhere he finds some speck in the fruit of the tree of knowledge. It is generally the fact that life and its manifestations are irreconcilable with any system of thought yet discovered. Mr. More is no better off than was Lucretius, not as well off indeed, for Lucretius was sure that man was his own disease and that there was nothing beyond 'the flaming ramparts of the world.' Mr. More is not sure, and the great universal omnipresent fact of *mutability* pains him into often poetic prose. Reading him in all seven volumes and being willing to read more, of the 'Shelburne Essays,' I am somehow of the opinion that what he seeks in life or in the world is there in no satisfying measure, as Pater says, or not at all. When I note his acceptances and rejections as to such men as Augustine and Pascal, I seem to see in operation again the same ratiocination that led to the Tractarian movement, 'Essays and Reviews,' and 'The Grammar of Assent.'"

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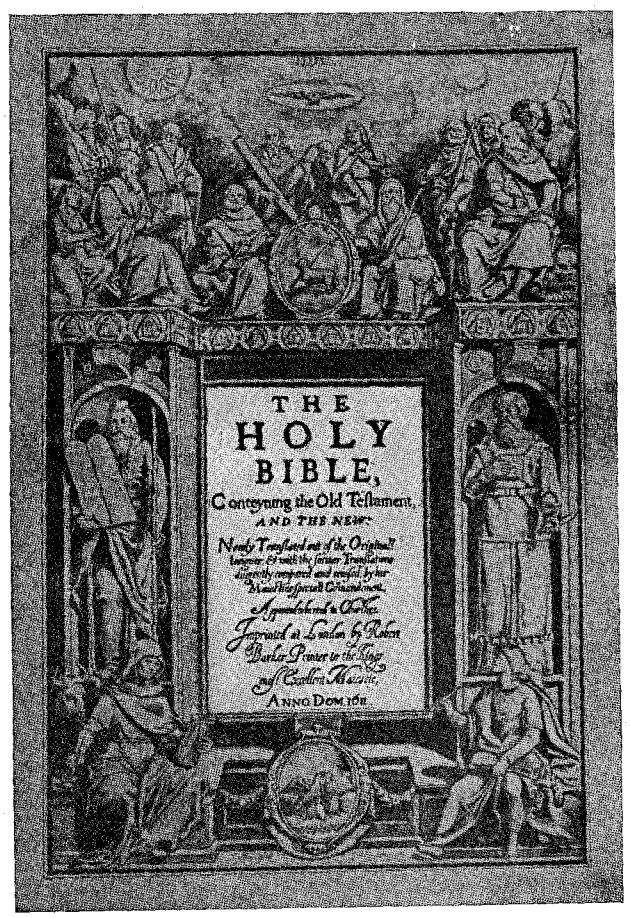
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

HOW THEY MADE THE KING JAMES VERSION

IT HAS BEEN said that no great enterprise at all commensurate with the authorized version of the Bible is so little known in the details of method and order of working as that one. As this year marks the tercentenary of its completion, interesting facts concerning the work appear in various public prints. One of the first surprizes one meets is the fact that, as the New York *Times* points out, "it is extremely doubtful whether it was ever authorized." Earlier versions were licensed by the king or the convocation or "sanctioned by proclamation."



FIRST TITLE-PAGE OF THE KING JAMES VERSION.

In a certain sense, said Professor Jowett, the famous Oxford scholar, "the authorized version is more inspired than the original."

This version, known as "King James's," "owes its authority, not to the king or priesthood, but rather to public appreciation, the support of scholars and people alike." Professor Jowett, the famous Balliol scholar, once said that "in a certain sense the authorized version is more inspired than the original." The forty-seven translators who produced this version worked from 1604 to 1611. *The Times* quotes from a preface usually, until recent years, included in all editions of the Bible, giving a "general account of the way in which the translators interpreted their mission and the object they had in view":

"Neither did we run over the work with that posting haste that the Septuagint did, if that be true which is reported of them, that they finished it in seventy-two days; neither were we barred or hindered from going over it again, having once done it, like St. Hierome, if that be true which himself reporteth, that he could no sooner write anything, but presently it was caught from him and published and that he could not have leave to mend it; neither, to be short, were we the first that fell in hand with translating the Scripture into English, and consequently destitute of former helps, as it is written of Origen, that he was the first, in a manner, that put his hand to write commentaries upon the Scriptures, and therefore no marvel if he overshot himself many times.

"None of these things: the work hath not been huddled up in seventy-two days, but hath cost the workmen, as light as it seemeth, the pains of twice seven times seventy-two days, and more. Matters of such weight and consequence are to be speeded with maturity: for in a business of moment a man feareth not the blame of convenient slackness.

"Neither did we think much to consult the translators or commentators, Chaldee, Hebrew, Syrian, Greek, or Latin; no, nor the Spanish, French, Italian, or Dutch; neither did we disdain to revise that which we had done, and to bring back to the anvil that which we had hammered; but having and using as great helps as were needful, and fearing no reproach for slowness, nor coveting praise for expedition, we have at length, through the good hand of the Lord upon us, brought the work to that pass which you see."

The history of the project begins with the meeting of the famous Hampton Court Conference held in January, 1604, summoned to consider the whole ecclesiastical situation. We read further:

"At this conference a proposal was made, apparently somewhat unexpectedly, that the time had come for a new translation of the Scriptures. Dr. John Reynolds, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, made the suggestion on the ground that the existing versions were 'corrupt, and not answerable to the truth of the original.'

"He undoubtedly meant to criticize, not the Genevan version, with which he must have been in sympathy, but the Bishops' Bible. And it is clear that his proposal was understood in this sense, for Bancroft, Bishop of London, at once interposed a negative, asserting that 'if every man's humor were to be consulted, there would be no end of translating.'

"Nevertheless, Dr. Reynolds' idea caught the fancy of King James, who had his own views on the matter. English Puritans had hailed the accession of James VI. of Scotland on the ground that, through his adherence to Presbyterianism, he was bound to be in sympathy with their position. But King James had no notion of being led into paths which might be prejudicial to his sovereign claims. He made a speech at the Hampton Court Conference, in which he agreed with Dr. Reynolds in considering all existing translations as unsatisfactory.

"But he chose out for particular reprobation the Geneva Bible, mainly because of its marginal notes, which indeed form the chief characteristic of this version, couched, as they were, in an ardently polemical spirit, and written expressly against the pretensions of the English Church. 'Very partial, untrue, seditious, savoring too much of dangerous and traitorous conceits,' such are the terms which his Majesty applied to the Geneva Bible and its notes. . . . . .

"Very extensive arrangements were made for the translation and production of the new version; but it does not seem that they were carried out in their entirety. Of the fifty-four translators who were nominated in 1604, only forty-seven at most are known as having taken a part in the work. Death was immediately busy with some of the scholars. . . . . .

"Six companies were formed, two at each of the three centers, Westminster, Oxford, and Cambridge. The first company, belonging to Westminster, undertook the revision from Genesis to the end of Second Kings. They were followed by a Cambridge company, responsible for the version from First Chronicles to the end of Ecclesiastes.

"Then came the first Oxford company, who undertook Isaiah to Malachi, succeeded by the second Cambridge body, who superintended the translation of the Apocrypha. Of the remaining two companies, the Oxford set revised the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Apocalypse, while the second Westminster company took in hand the books of the New Testament from the Epistle to the Romans to Jude."

Mr. W. L. Courtney, the English critic, is quoted as showing in a recent article that "the work of these bodies was not in all cases equally well done." Thus:

"The Pentateuch was admirably rendered; Job and the

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Psalms perhaps not so well. The work of the first Oxford company, dealing with the Prophets, from Isaiah onward, can hardly be better of its kind; but the Apocrypha was by no means so happily rendered, nor yet are the Epistles so well done as the Gospels and Acts. It was natural, of course, that there should be this inequality, because one of the original provisions, that the work of each company should be gone over by the other five, was not thoroughly carried out, nor yet was there such a final revision of the whole work by a small and selected committee as was originally intended by the promoters."

An elaborate set of rules were framed for the guidance of the translators, tho it is said that they were not always scrupulously followed. For example:

"The first rule laid down was that 'the Bishop's Bible was to be followed with as little alteration as the truth of the original will permit.' Now we know that the Bishop's Bible was, in a sense, the official one, identified with the Church of England as a whole, and therefore it was quite natural that it should be named in this connection. But it is equally certain that it was not followed very scrupulously.

"The Genevan version was much more closely studied, and altho it was never mentioned in their table of instructions, the Roman Catholic edition of Reims and Douai was frequently consulted. It was from this Reims version that most of the Latin words to be found in the authorized version are derived.

"Another rule laid down was that the old ecclesiastical words were to be preserved. For instance, the word 'church' was not to be translated 'congregation'—an instruction which looks as if it were dictated entirely from the High Church standpoint, and which was undoubtedly aimed at the version of the Genevan reformers. But whatever may have been the motive with which this rule was inserted, it worked very admirably in practise, mainly because the translators, as a whole, were singularly free from any sectional bias or prejudice.

"The third rule enjoined that when a word had diverse significations, the one that was to be maintained was that most commonly used by the ancient Fathers. Properly interpreted, this was an injunction of common sense. And we all know how admirably it worked. There is no pedantry in the fashion in which words are translated, and an effort is throughout made to give, as near as possible, the English equivalent for the original term. If that original term had its meaning slightly altered by special conditions, then the translators, without any fear, used another English word which seemed to them most nearly appropriate.

"The translators were also enjoined not to affix any marginal notes—doubtless in view of the extreme standpoint found in the notes of the Genevan version. They were only allowed to insert a note or marginal reference in order to explain a particular Hebrew or Greek word, or else to give some interpretation of early coinage or numerals. All these matters were faithfully attended to; but other directions, dealing with the necessity of constant revision and inter-communication between the companies, do not seem to have been in every case followed, probably through want of time.

"The translators reserved to themselves the right of freely using any word that might suit their purpose, without adhering always to the same word to translate the original term in Hebrew or Greek. The point is worth notice, because it constitutes precisely the charge that has been made against the authorized version. So freely have the translators of King James used their own judgment in the words which they thought appropriate to the particular occasion, that modern scholars, more accurate, as well as possibly more pedantic, desired a fresh translation on this special ground."

The revised version of 1870 is always regarded as a more exact translation. But—

"No small measure of the variety, the liveliness, the music, and the beauty of the King James's Bible is sacrificed as soon as we make up our minds always to render the same Greek or Hebrew word by the same English one.

"What is it, in point of fact, that we find fault with in the revised version, unless it be its dulness and want of imagination, as compared with the authorized edition? When England was a nest of singing birds, when there were not only erudite scholars in the land, but also writers of beautiful and picturesque English, the phrasing of the Bible had a richness and dignity of its own which is often missing in the work of the modern scholar. We sometimes pay dearly for accuracy."

THIRTY YEARS OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

A DISTINGUISHED minister of a prominent church recently said: "When I was a young minister and I wanted to wake up my sleepy audience, I would pitch into the other denominations for their peculiarities. Then men would sit up and take notice, and say, as they went out of church, 'Ain't our young minister smart? He knows how to

TITLE-PAGE FOR THE NEW TESTAMENT.

"When England was a nest of singing birds . . . the phrasing of the Bible had a richness and dignity of its own often missing in the work of the modern scholar."

give it to them hot and heavy!'" This story was told by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, father of the Christian Endeavor Society, at their thirtieth anniversary meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, February 2. It marks a change in interdenominational feeling, the credit for which he claims a large share for the society which here celebrates. "Such a travesty on religion would scarcely be possible in any pulpit of the land to-day," he observes. Some other things accomplished by this organization during the thirty years of its existence are reviewed by Dr. Clark, whose words are reported by the religious press:

"Thirty years ago there were no distinctly religious societies for young people outside of a few local churches and certain circles of young people interested in the cause of foreign missions.

"To-day there is scarcely a Protestant church in the five continents without a distinctly religious organization for its young people. Of these some 75,000 are Christian Endeavor societies, and there are at least 25,000 purely denominational societies based on the same principles.

"From Point Barrow in northernmost Alaska, where to-day

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the Endeavorers endure a day of twenty-four hours without the sun, to Invercargill, at the southern tip of New Zealand, where they rejoice in twenty-four hours of daylight; from America due west across Asia, across Africa, across Europe, back to America, tho we should lose and gain again twenty-four hours in our reckoning of time, we should not lose sight of our Christian Endeavor comrades. At every ocean pier in our journey around the world, and at most railway stations, they would greet us and bid us God-speed.

"Thirty years ago a church with a weekly meeting especially for young people was an exception; now a church without such a meeting is the exception, and every year there are held no

TICKING THE PROGRESS OF THE MILLION-DOLLAR CAMPAIGN.

This great clock was raised on the City Hall in Philadelphia by permission of the civic authorities. It showed hour by hour the progress made in the collection of the fund.

less than four millions of young people's devotional meetings adopting the methods, the principles, and the topics of the Christian Endeavor Society.

"Thirty years ago the young people were not banded together for any sort of evangelistic or ingathering work. Such a thing as a mission of young people to young people was unknown. Now 75,000 lookout committees are on the outlook constantly for new members for the society and the church, a distinctly evangelistic work that does not depend on the coming of an evangelist, and that does not cease with his departure."

Some of the interesting developments are the features of the work provided for those whose home ties, whether voluntarily or by compulsion, are broken. We read:

"Thirty years ago there were Seamen's Friend Societies, but no work for sailors by the young people of our churches. Now there are Floating societies of Christian Endeavor among the boys on the sea on many iron-clads and merchant vessels, and in consequence an intense interest in them is aroused among the boys of the shore. The Floating Endeavor work carried on by the societies of Liverpool and London, of New York and San Diego, of Nagasaki and Bombay, and many another seaport, is beyond all praise. Vessels are visited; services are held; socials are enjoyed; good literature by the ton and comfort-bags by the thousand are distributed; and, better than all, the Christian sailor on the sea is given to understand that he is not forgotten by his brothers and sisters on the shore.

"Thirty years ago few young people out of prison gave a thought to the tens of thousands of young men behind prison bars. Now the thousands of prisoners who have been converted to Christ and organized into societies through the efforts of their Endeavor friends outside, appeal most strongly to the warm hearts of our youth; and the fact that no prison Endeavorer is recorded as returning to prison when once discharged is a tribute to the sincerity of their conversion and to the sympathy of their friends outside."

RAISING A MILLION FOR THE Y. M. C. A.

IT TOOK Philadelphia twelve days to raise a million dollars for a Y. M. C. A. fund. As a civic and religious demonstration no other city, it is said, has ever matched such a deed. Men of all religious creeds seem to have taken a hand in the work; the white and the colored population participating. A large dial was placed conspicuously on the façade of the City Hall with a pointer to indicate the stages in the growth of the fund. The 31st of January was chosen as the day for finding the object accomplished, and when the eleventh hour struck a dramatic incident closed the campaign of subscription. A letter came to the committee from Mr. Rodman Wanamaker offering a building-site valued at $40,000 as "a tribute of love" in perpetuation of the work of his father, John Wanamaker, "the first paid secretary of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A." In commenting upon the work, one of the leaders of the movement, Mr. Douglas, said to a newspaper reporter:

"It is a revelation of the beautiful charity and friendliness of the people. The religious and other lines that have divided our people have been blotted out; the result is due to the magnificent cooperation of Christian, Jewish, and all other citizens. We have learned to know each other, to respect each other, and the great trust committed to the Young Men's Christian Association shall be administered in that spirit.

"It has been a demonstration of the remarkable power and righteousness of purpose of the daily press. We have felt a just pride in the spirit and ability of our Philadelphia papers. They have always been ready to further a good cause or oppose an evil one. Their support in this campaign has been able, unstinted, and a powerful factor in its success. A free and untrammeled press is not only the best safeguard of the public welfare, but the greatest power for public culture and advancement."

The Baptist Commonwealth (Philadelphia), while rejoicing in the success of this campaign, asks "why it is so much more possible to raise money for this kind of thing than for unadulterated church work." The most obvious answer is "that the Y. M. C. A. appeals to so many sides of a young man's nature and the church only to the religious." But—

"This only emphasizes the question. The bulk of this money came from those professing to be Christians, professing that the religious is the supreme thing to be considered, and many of them gave their money with the thought that this is a religious institution. And so it is. But any one who comes into close contact with the Y. M. C. A., and knows its general workings to-day knows that while the religious is still emphasized there has been a change in recent years on that emphasis. Evangelism was the keynote of the Y. M. C. A. a few years ago; to-day many of the Sunday-afternoon meetings are given over to the discussion of social or political or scientific questions. It is the exception that 'the net is drawn' in one of those meetings or that any personal work for a man's soul is done. . . . . .

"It is a fact that Christian men will give more readily to such a work as the Y. M. C. A. is doing than they will to the more restricted work of the church. Education has received tremendous gifts while evangelical work has to be satisfied with pittances. Great emphasis to-day in the Y. M. C. A. is being placed on its educational classes, and this with its athletic and social features are strong attractions for the securing of money. Men give it liberally, Christian men, members of evangelical churches. God bless them for it; but why, in the name of common justice and in the name of God to whom they have pledged themselves, will these same men give only a tithe of what they give to this cause to city, state, home, or foreign missions, or to a theological seminary, or other distinctively religious education? Why is it that so many of these same men will refuse to give anything to these causes which are distinctly and preeminently the work of the church? Has the work of the church proved a failure? . . . We would not have less given to the Y. M. C. A. unless that is necessary in order that the church may get more, but we plead for a fairer deal for the church."

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Ball, James Moores, M.D. Andreas Vesalius, the Reformer of Anatomy. Quarto, paper, pp. 150. Illustrated. St. Louis: Medical Science Press.

This beautifully printed tract will be valued by every one interested in its subject, not only for the elegance of its form, print, and illustrations, but as a bit of scientific history. Dr. Ball traces the growth of the study of anatomy, as distinct from pathology or surgery, from its earliest budding in Egypt and Greece to its flowering in the reform of medieval methods and restrictions brought about by the great Vesalius—a Latinized form of the German village name Wesel, where the Witing family, in which he was born in 1514, in Brussels, had originated. His ancestors had been physicians, surgeons, and medical writers, according to their lights; and the lad eagerly followed their footsteps until he found a better way—that of going to nature instead of to books for his study; making actual dissections—and thus far outstripped all his predecessors. Improving good opportunities with the brain of a genius and irrepressible energy, he advanced to the limit of the knowledge of his teachers when still a youth, and before thirty had been acknowledged the foremost anatomist and university teacher in the world, whereupon he became royal physician to Charles V. and then to his son, Phillip II. of Spain. His "Fabrica" became the supreme guide from the moment it was published; and its beautifully engraved plates—many of which are finely reproduced here—have been the basis for illustrations of human anatomy until now. Dr. Ball has told an interesting story with great literary skill as well as scientific discrimination, and his book deserves wide reading.

Caldwell, Joshua William. Writings and Addresses. 8vo, pp. 338. Knoxville, Tenn.: The Brandon Printing Co.

This is a memorial volume, prepared and edited by a committee of a certain literary association—the Irving Club of Knoxville, founded and for many years presided over by Mr. Caldwell. The author of these writings and addresses was a young lawyer, who died at the age of forty-four. It is always a disadvantage to publish the works of a deceased friend as a memorial to him. It prejudices the public against the works as if they were incapable of becoming anything more than "a reputation of compliment." Many of these essays and studies deserve something far better and are the productions of a man of wide reading, of great power of expression, and of sincere critical convictions.

Calhoun, Laura A. The Law of Sex Determination and Its Practical Application. 8vo, pp. 254. New York: The Eugenics Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

The amount of reading which Mrs. Calhoun has summarized in this clever brochure does credit to her industry as well as to her judgment and literary ability. She is quite master of the most modern theories which biology has ventured upon with regard to sex in man and in the higher animals, and she has stated these theories with lucidity. The possibility of a solution of the crucial problem which is stated in the title of her work she thinks has been reached. How near we have come to the actual solution may be easily seen by those who study her able treatise.

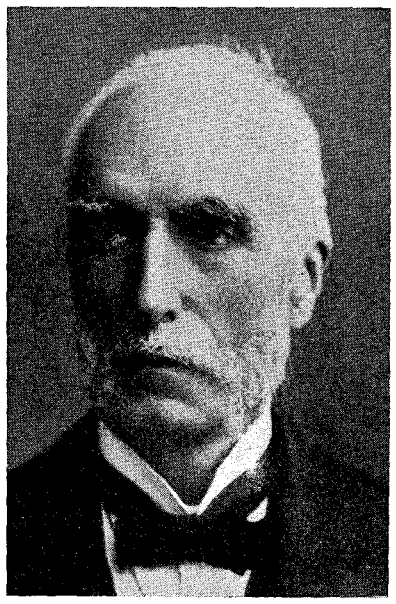
Conybeare, F. C. History of New Testament Criticism. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 192. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents net.

Eliot, Samuel A. Heralds of a Liberal Faith. 3 vols. 8vo, pp. 282, 308, 390. Boston: American Unitarian Association.

A valuable collection of biographies of one hundred and one clergymen of the Unitarian faith. The sketches are written down to the year 1900, and include most of the outstanding figures among those who heralded and established Unitarianism, chiefly in New England. A bibliography is added to each sketch, and a copious index makes reference to the volumes easy. A corresponding work of this kind for each denomination would form a valuable library of reference upon the ministry of America.

Fuller, Sir T. E. The Right Honorable Cecil John Rhodes. A Monograph and a Reminiscence. Illustrated. Cloth, 8vo, 270 pp. Longmans.

An addition of a personal nature to the biography of Cecil Rhodes, by an associate



GOLDWIN SMITH,

Whose "Reminiscences" are reviewed elsewhere.

who was a personal intimate as well as a political ally, disclosing the nature and motives of the man and the pioneer behind the great publicist. It thus forms a noteworthy contribution to the history of the development of orderly civilization in South Africa.

Gilbreth, Frank B. Motion Study. A Method for Increasing the Efficiency of the Workman. 12mo, pp. 116. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. $2 net.

Hay, Marie. The Winter Queen. Pp. 432. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1910. $4.

Miss Hay, in her preface, tells how she learned to love Elizabeth of Bohemia. Every reader of this thrilling romance of the Winter Queen will find that love easy to understand. Elizabeth had all the Stuart charm, their devotion to animals, and her own sunny smile which exerted a strong influence over all who came under its spell. When Frederick brought her, a bride, to Heidelberg, he was young, ardent, and ambitious; but, unfortunately, he never developed force of character, and leaned on Elizabeth in every crisis of their lives. The author's style is very convincing, and she follows historical fact most faithfully, so that the book exerts alike the charm of truth and romance.

Elizabeth never returned to Heidelberg when she left it to become "The Queen of Snows, whose realm will soon melt," but throughout a life of great vicissitudes and terrible disappointments, she never lost her buoyancy of spirit nor her loyalty to the husband, who was the biggest child in her rapidly increasing family. Even in her great passion for Christian the Halberstadter, scandal did not touch her. She never ceased to be the queen of many loyal hearts.

The book has only one fault, if fault it be—that of great length; but the interest is sustained throughout, and the illustrations, tho not numerous, are fine—copies of pictures by Mierevelt, Van der Venne, and Honthorst.

Hoopes, Wilford L. The Code of the Spirit—An Interpretation of the Decalogue. 12mo, pp. 154. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.20 net.

Howe, E. W. A Trip to the West Indies. 8vo, pp. 349. Topeka: Crane and Company. $1.35 net.

Every reader of the Atchison *Globe* man's earlier book, "Daily Notes of a Trip Around the World," will welcome the present volume of travel-notes on the West Indies. The quality of this writer is unique. The reader almost forgets that he is reading a book. He unconsciously glides into a delicious sense of actually seeing things through the eyes of a peculiarly entertaining tourist, enjoying with him all the pleasures of the trip while escaping the tiresome exertion of repeated trunk-packing, "tipping," and train-catching. The author sees a swarm of things to laugh at that no conventional sight-seer would espy. His own weaknesses and those of the world at large he ridicules with delightful cynicism. There is also much substantial information in the book. His description of the Panama Canal is unusually clear, impressive, and readable. He has a knack of administering the necessary dose of facts and figures without letting any of the medicine stick to the spoon. It is all made enticingly palatable. To the most commonplace incident he imparts the charm of novelty. The book is saturated with humor, and kneaded with philosophy.

James, George Wharton. The Heroes of California. The Story of the founders of the Golden State, as narrated by themselves or gleaned from other sources. Illustrated. Cloth. 12mo, pp. 502. Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Biographical essays regarding some fifty men and women identified with the history of California, full of enthusiasm over their virtues, but containing very little original historic or biographic research. Only a few portraits are given.

Lawrence, T. J. The Principles of International Law. 8vo, pp. 745. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $3.

The present work is recognized as the best text-book in the English language on the Law of Nations. It is brief, clear, and comprehensive. Professor Lawrence has enlarged it from the first edition of 1895. Since that date the international jurist has seen many changes. The world of diplomacy has assumed a new aspect. There have been three great wars, that of Spain and America, of England and the Boers, of Russia and Japan. Japan has emerged into prominence as a great power, the maps of Asia and Africa have been revised. There has been ferment in India and China, and the balance of power has been readjusted in Europe. The Hague Conferences have imported a new element

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into international politics. This fourth edition of a book which will be useful to journalists as well as to jurists, and even to laymen who would understand the rights and wrongs of war, peace, and commerce, is published at a timely moment in our country's history.

Lloyd, A. T. Two Russian Reformers. Ivan Turgenef, Leo Tolstoy. 8vo, pp. 335. New York: John Lane Co. $3.50 net.

Turgenef had the great advantage of describing life in his own country while he was away from it. He lived a cosmopolite in Germany and Paris, and the sense of contrast heightened his appreciation of the national character, the social and political condition of his fellow countrymen, subjects of the Czar. Yet the slavophils attacked him for his love of other countries and other languages than his own. While he lived as a boy on his mother's property at Spasskoe, he was beaten and treated with injustice, for she was a typical woman of old Russia, and hence he imbibed those pessimistic and melancholy principles which pervade his works, beautiful and tender as his writings were. His mother, on hearing him, a noble, express a desire to become a writer, scornfully told him that "a writer was a man who scratches paper for money." Writing from Spasskoe, in 1868, he speaks of his religious despair and says: "It is here in this garden that I witnessed, when quite a child, the contest of an adder and a toad, which made me for the first time doubtful of a good Providence." The author of this volume has made a most vivid and piquant representation of a man who showed the Russian peasant what he was, and interested the whole of civilized Europe in the emancipation of the serfs in 1861. The author devotes 217 pages to this extremely effective essay on Turgenef. The rest of the book is taken up with the life of Tolstoy and summarizes, in a felicitous way, all that we have recently been reading about this great writer and prophet in the press of Europe.

Mackay, Constance D'Arcy. The Silver Thread and Other Folk Plays for Young People. Arranged for Use in the Grammar Grades. 16mo, pp. 239. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1 net.

Malet, Lucas. The Golden Galleon. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 158. New York: George H. Doran Co. $1.20 net.

Marden, Orison Swett. Getting On, and Be Good to Yourself. Two volumes. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Each volume, $1.

Doctor Marden, long the editor of *Success*, has made a deep study of the elements of success and how to impart that knowledge to others. These books, like their predecessors, are uplifting, inspiring, and offer a real spur to achievement. His ideas are direct and his style simple and convincing. His illustrations gain force from being chosen from the lives of well-known men and women in every walk of life.

"Getting On," according to Dr. Marden, depends on a man's inherent characteristics, his power to make his own opportunity, his charm of personality, his determination and his grit—in fact each chapter tells of some method by which one may realize his highest ambition.

The man who is bound to win is the sort of man who does not shrink back from temporary defeat in life, but who comes up again and again and wrests triumph from defeat.

"Be Good to Yourself" is listed as one of the inspirational books and well deserves the title. We are often told to be good to others, but here Dr. Marden proves that what is best for oneself will be good for others.

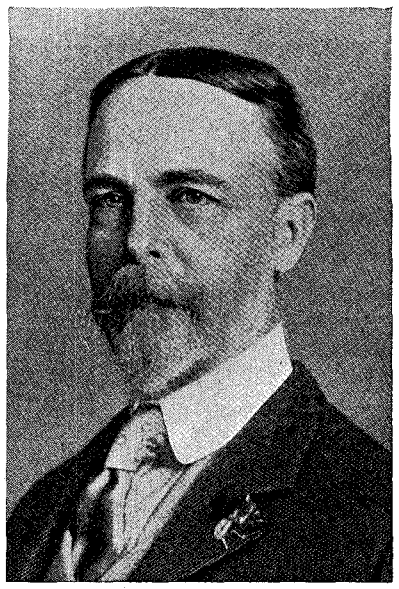
"Make the best of yourself," he says, "mentally, physically, and spiritually; avoid false economy, and cultivate the cheerful disposition that radiates happiness";—"keep a level head";—"the test of a large, well-balanced man is that he does not change materially with changed conditions."

Throughout the book is preached the power of suggestion, especially auto-suggestion, for successful achievement. It is a book of good advice cleverly given in readable form.

Marshall, Logan. Fairy Tales of All Nations. Famous Stories from the English, German, French, Italian, Arabic, Russian, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Bohemian, Japanese, and Other Sources. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 314. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co.

Martin, Edward Sandford. The Luxury of Children. Illustrated by Sarah Stilwell. Pp. 214. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1905. $1.50.

Mr. Martin's book looks outwardly like a child's book, with its cover adorned with assorted children in all sorts of costumes and postures and the same family appearing as marginal illustrations throughout the book, but appearances are deceitful, for it is decidedly a book for grown-ups and a very readable one. The writer makes a plea for larger families, presenting all the advantages so gained, and making whimsical allusions to his own "Jonas, Clementine, and Blandina" in illustrating his points. His style is breezy and semi-satirical, but there is a strong undercurrent of serious thought-compelling power. The main argument seems to be that children add more to our enjoyment than our cares, by adding an incentive to effort and a check to a life of utter selfishness. Incidentally there are some good stories, some epigrammatic bits of wisdom, and a few philosophical chapters on life in general, particularly one on "winter in the country."



FREDERICK J. STIMSON,

Whose "Popular Law-making" is reviewed elsewhere.

McAllan, Alexander. America's Place in Mythology, Disclosing the Nature of Hindu and Buddhist Beliefs. 16mo, pp. 113. Alexander McAllan, Brooklyn, N. Y.

McClellan, Elizabeth. Historic Dress in America, 1800–1870. 4to. Pp. 458. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $6.

Man has been described as a featherless biped. Yet the human race has delighted in providing itself with feathers, and the plumage has varied from century to century. The history of dress is not one of the least interesting of annalistic lore, and Elizabeth McClellan, by her learning, her industry, and her patriotic enthusiasm, has certainly made some distinguished contributions to it. Her first book covered the colonial period from 1607 to 1800 and was full of the semi-medievalism in costume which survived in the Tudor days. The present work is essentially modern. It is, however, interesting and may even give some hints to twentieth-century artists and costume-makers. It is written in a highly entertaining manner. This scion of an ancient Pennsylvania Quaker family has drawn many of her illustrations from garments still preserved as family relics in the cedar chests and wardrobes of blue-blooded families. The illustrations in fact form a very attractive feature of the work. They comprize three kinds of pictures. There are several clever drawings in pen and ink, others in half-tone. The reproductions of rare portraits and photographic representations of original garments will present a precious collection to the connoisseur.

A book of this sort is likely to make fashion-mongers and fashionables pause and reflect. We learn from it that there is really nothing new, and that in many ways the ancient mode was better than that which at present prevails.

Mee, John H. The Oldest Music Room in Europe. 8vo. New York: John Lane Co. $3.50 net.

This elaborate volume is a fitting tribute to a hall that has been dedicated and devoted to the use of music for over a century and a half. At first glance the book seems little more than a chronological catalog of the performances given within these historic four walls at Oxford from 1748 to the present time. But a more careful perusal reveals many unexpected incidents and grotesque feuds that, now resolved to their proper proportions, merely serve as piquant Strauss-discords in the general harmonic progression.

To the student of musical history it is interesting to encounter the names of past celebrities and to read the immediate verdict their achievements called forth. We read of Catalini that "it were vain to say anything, for enough can not be said." Pasta, Sonntag, Malibran, Grisi, and Novella are among the singers chronicled. William Crotch (the famous composer and Oxford professor) made his début in this hall at four years of age; at eight he played in one concert on the organ, harpsichord, and violin. Here also Steibelt played his hackneyed but famous composition, "The Storm."

Musical taste during the Napoleonic Wars is interestingly revealed. "The Battle of Prague" made its appearance at this time, and a sort of Symphonie-Oratorio called the "Battle Piece," by Reinagle, had great vogue. It contained recitatives and arias with high-sounding words of war, interspersed by orchestral activity descriptive of the "cries of the wounded," the "galloping of the cavalry," the "signal cannons," the "trumpet of victory," etc., etc. The book is beautifully illustrated, and forms a valuable addition to the musician's library.

Moorehead, Warren K. The Stone Age in North America. An Archeological Encyclopedia of the Implements, Ornaments, Weapons, Utensils, etc., of the Pre-Historic Tribes of North America. With more than 300 full-page plates and 400 figures illustrating over 3,000 different objects. Cloth, small 4to, 2 vols., pp. 900. Houghton Mifflin Co. $5.

The extensive title of this work sufficiently describes its scope. The volumes are beautifully made, the illustrations are not only almost extravagantly numerous, but of the finest character their subjects permit. The tinted photogravures and the colored plates, representing jasper and carnelian arrowheads,

(*Continued on page* 318.)

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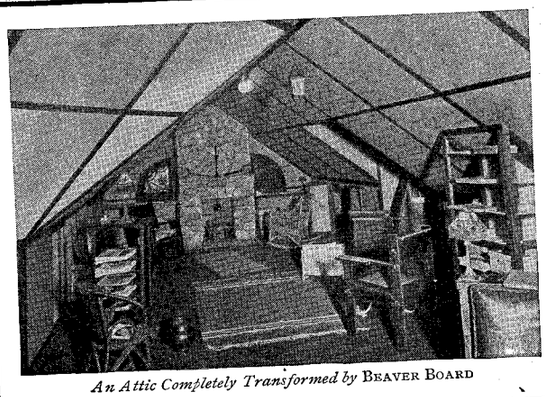

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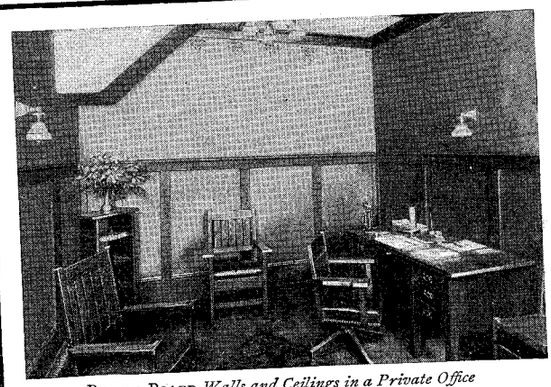

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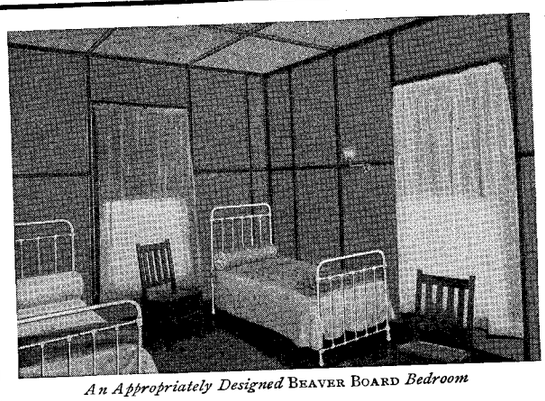

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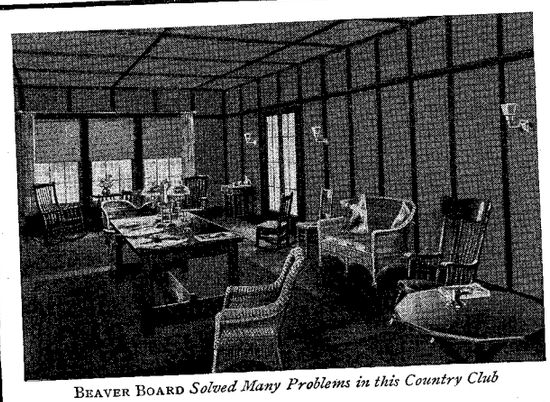

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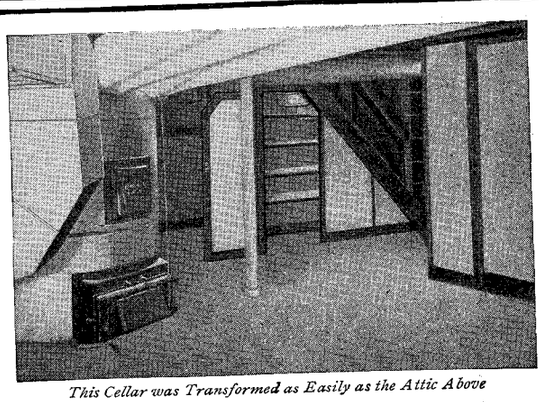

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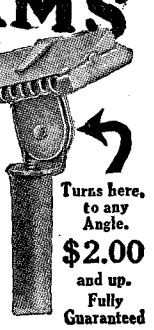
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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 316.)

red obsidian blades, syenite celts, and copper implements, in their natural colors, are worthy of all praise. The work is, indeed, almost an illustrated catalog of the relics of the native Americans, preserved in museums of the United States; but it can hardly be called more than. At the end a chapter is given to "Conclusions." These conclusions are neither scientifically novel nor convincing. As a reference book for collectors who wish to know what other collectors have done and to learn what is contained in museums which they are unable to visit, the compilation has a real value, but it can hardly be called of scientific importance.

More, Paul Elmer. Shelburne Essays. Seventh Series. Cloth. 12mo. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

This seventh volume of the reprints of Mr. More's articles, reviews, and editorials upon literary and philosophical themes, shows again that thoughtfulness which long ago gave the author an enviable reputation as a critic. As in the former volumes, these essays are of present interest either in the subject itself, as, for example, in that upon Aldrich, so lately departed, or because of some new aspect, as in the case of the essays on Hood and on Shelley. Other titles are: Tennyson, William Morris, Francis Thompson, The Socialism of G. Lowes Dickinson, The Pragmatism of William James, Criticism, and Victorian Literature.

Moses, Belle. Lewis Carroll. 8vo, pp. 290. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

The present volume is a rather one-sided work. It contains a great deal more about "Alice in Wonderland" and "Alice through the Looking Glass" than about their author. Those who know these now familiar works need not such long extracts from them in a biography which claims to introduce a less conspicuous figure, Lewis Carroll. However, the biographical part is well and simply written and we can only hope that the book will fall into the hands of those who are not acquainted with "Alice," "the mad hatter," and "the knave of hearts."

North, S. N. D. (Editor). The American Year-Book. A Record of Events and Progress, 1910. Edited by S. N. D. North, LL.D., under Direction of a Supervisory Board representing National Learned Societies. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 836. D. Appleton & Co.

This new annual book of reference aims to chronicle, year by year, "those things which, in the judgment of experts in that field, are most significant, most permanent in value, most likely to answer the searcher's questions." Its scope covers all fields of human endeavor and interest, but it differs from the newspaper "almanacs," which are nearly as broad, in giving less relative space and detail of statement to political and other statistics, and local or special directory-matter generally, in order to make room for a record of progress in various fields of investigation and development. It differs more essentially from other year-books in the effort made to secure the authority of a board of specialists representing intimate knowledge in several departments of knowledge and activity. There is thus sought to be furnished a fully informed and authentic summary in each department which

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will keep workers in other departments, and readers generally, accurately informed as to the really significant advances all along the line. Nearly one hundred such specialists sign contributions. Whether the plan works out in future as well as it promises, the future will tell. Only actual use will show what weakness may exist in this first year's issue; but a first examination gives an impression of value and success on a good-workable basis.

Packard, Winthrop. Florida Trails, as Seen From Jacksonville to Key West, and From November to April inclusive. Illustrated from photographs by the author and others. Decorated cloth, 12mo, pp. 300. Small, Maynard & Co.

To the person who goes to Florida to spend his time out of doors, Mr. Packard's book offers many attractions. Its pages abound in notes upon the birds and flowers of the State, and now and then the author goes a-fishing. Wherever he wanders he jots down what interests him in the open air, regardless of scientific order. An index enables the reader to bring together, if he cares to, all the notes upon any particular bird, fish, or plant, and what he learns is apparently trustworthy. As a book to be read, however, the volume seems rather tiresome, partly because the region and its fauna are comparatively uninteresting, but mainly because of the author's efflorescent style—a too continual use of figures, metaphors, and personifications, and a tendency to construct sentences wrong end foremost. There are many illustrations, and the book is excellently printed and bound.

Rex, C. S. Shakespearian Quotations. Apt Quotations from the Great Poet on a Thousand Topics, Arranged for Quick Reference. 16mo, pp. 220. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Roosevelt, Theodore. The New Nationalism. With an Introduction by Ernest Hamlin Abbott. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: Outlook Co. $1.50 net.

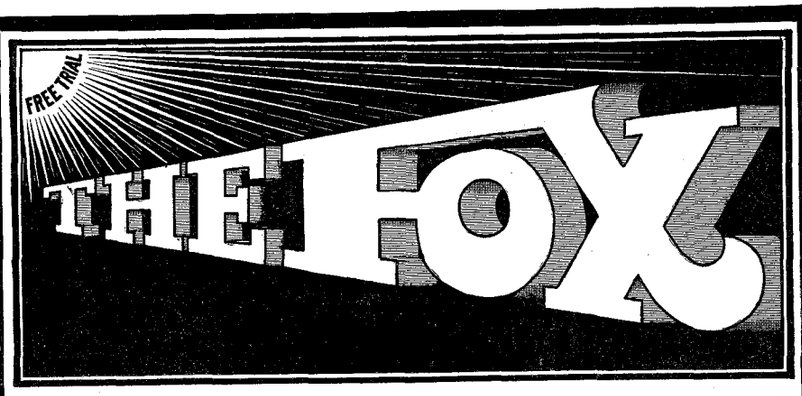
Roosevelt, Theodore. African and European Addresses. With an Introduction Presenting a Description of the Conditions under which the Addresses were given during Mr. Roosevelt's Journey, in 1910, from Khartum through Europe to New York, by Lawrence F. Abbott. 12mo, pp. 249. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Saintsbury, George. Historical Manual of English Prosody. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.60 net.

Sloane, William M. Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. Library Edition. 4 vols. Cloth, 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Century Co. $10.

When, a dozen or more years ago, Professor Sloane's Life of Napoleon was published serially in *The Century Magazine*, and afterward published in volumes with magnificent illustrations by Castaigne and others, there was very properly great praise for the work in both the historical and the literary worlds. The first edition was in large, heavy, and expensive form, and it was intended long ago to issue such a cheaper and more handy one as is now furnished, but delays have held it back. This has resulted in the advantage of permitting the inclusion of new material which is said to throw valuable light on Napoleon's character and career, so that considerable rewriting has been done, and additions have been made to the amount of no less than a tenth of the original whole. With this reconsideration and these new facts, the author's claim that the present may be regarded as "the definitive life" of Napoleon, seems justified.

In the main the present edition is the same book which has been before the public, but in some respects it has been amplified. The portion relating to the period of the youth of Napoleon has been somewhat expanded, the personalities of those nearest him have been more broadly sketched, and new chapters



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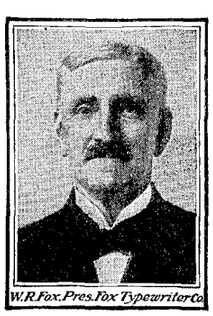
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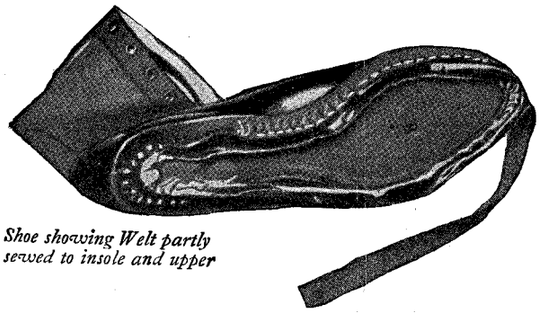

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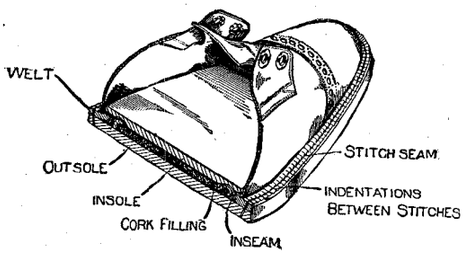

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have been added to the treatment of the Continental System, the Louisiana Purchase—a matter of special interest to Americans—and the St. Helena epoch. The foot-notes and citations of authorities have almost disappeared, Professor Sloane having learned by experience that practically nobody wanted them. In their place a brief guide to the best authorities on the matter in hand is attached to each chapter. In place of the magazine illustrations, which some readers found more confusing than enlightening, there have been reserved, or added, portraits from the most approved sources of the principal characters which figure in the life-history of this most wonderful of modern rulers.

The volumes are issued with that excellence of typography and make-up which characterize the publications of this house, and will be greeted with much satisfaction by both students and amateurs.

Small, Albion W. The Meaning of Social Science. 12mo, pp. 309. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.50 net.

Since Lord Brougham published abroad the glories of Social Science, and instituted associations for its study, a great deal has been written and spoken upon a subject whose name has but a vague meaning for ordinary readers. Professor Small has undertaken to classify the various aspects and departments of this science by explaining its causality and phenomena as a reasoned summary of human experience. This he has done in the form of ten lectures originally delivered to a company of graduate students. As a treatise on science the work is necessarily somewhat dry and abstract, but the professor has gone down to the root of his subject and the work is sure to be found useful as a text-book, whether in the hands of private students or in the college class-room.

Smith, Goldwin. Reminiscences. Edited by Arnold Haultain. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 477. New York: The Macmillan Co.

This volume, as the editor explains in a preface, was never actually completed by Goldwin Smith. Except for this admission, however, readers might not have suspected that the work was left unfinished. While in the later portions there is some lack of the fulness one might have expected, the earlier parts seem as complete as the author would ever have made them. Rather more than two-thirds of the book relate to the author's life in England. As he first came to America in 1864, and definitely settled on this side of the Atlantic in 1868, it will be seen that about one-half of his life was spent out of England.

The book is interesting, and while greater length of days might have enabled its author to make it more so, it will be accepted as a contribution of note and value. During his life in England, Goldwin Smith came to know a remarkable number of men who either then or afterward were famous. Under him at Oxford studied in history that Prince of Wales who became Edward VII. In his boyhood he had often seen the Duke of Wellington, whose landed estate was near his father's house. At Oxford he saw something of Freeman and Stanley, many of the Tractarians, Jowett, Matthew Arnold, and many others. During his life in London he often saw Macaulay, Hallam, Thackeray, Tyndall, Carlyle, Peel, Gladstone, Bright, and others of whom interesting notes are made. He says Edward VII. always had "a kindly remembrance of his old preceptor," and is sure that he "bored him" when examining him in history. Wellington was "cold and undemocratic," but at the same time "a noble model of simple devotion to duty, perfectly free from vanity."

A single chapter only is devoted to the author's life at Cornell, where he resided

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for three years and lectured on history. Cornell was then at its beginning. Only one building rose above a campus, on which were still the rail fences and apple orchards of Ezra Cornell's farm. The noblest building that now rises above that campus bears Goldwin Smith's name. His years at Ithaca were among the happiest of his life. His wife's death occurred not long in advance of his own. In the interval it appears he had serious thoughts of returning to Cornell, being "still for my age vigorous and able to hold the pen." He believes he might thus "have gone down to the grave in honor," as he "certainly should in peace." But this hope "was suddenly blighted, that door to a happy and perhaps not unfruitful old age and exit was shut." Owing to an accident, his mind, memory, and powers as a teacher were ruined, and then followed not long afterward his death. Fine, indeed, would it have been, could Goldwin Smith have ended his days at the university to whose beginnings he gave, by his presence, such notable support.

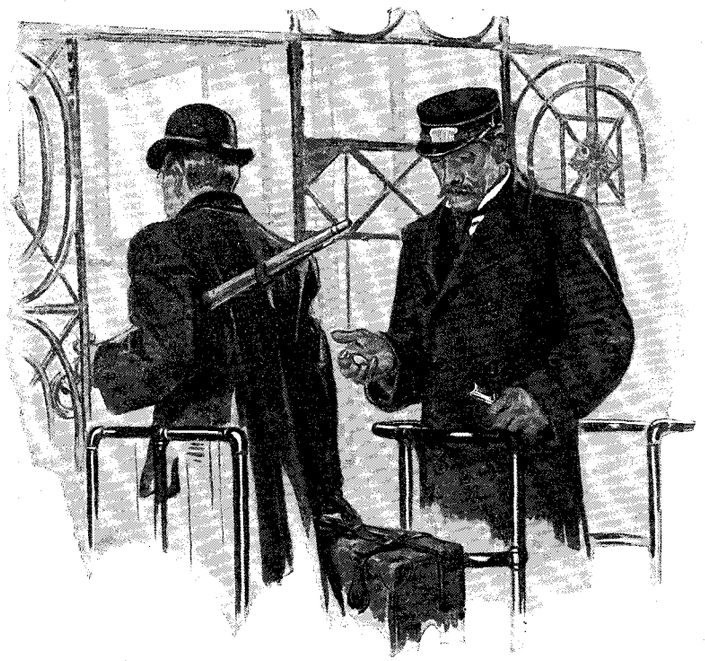
Stimson, Frederic Jesup. Popular Law-Making. 8vo, pp. 300. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Mr. Stimson professes to furnish, in this volume, a study of the origin, history, and present tendencies of law-making by statute. It is not intended merely for lawyers, but for all who live under American law, that is, all who dwell in the United States. The writer begins with the English idea of law up to the granting of the Magna Charta. He proceeds to consider early labor legislation and other legislation in medieval England. Launching out into the subject of American law, he gives a full tho brief history of State and Federal legislation, and criticizes what he thinks the absurdity or injustice of recent statutes. The book will be useful to laymen as well as to lawyers and legislators, of whom Blackstone remarks: "There is no science in which education is considered so little necessary as in legislation." While the matter of the work is most skilfully arranged, the style is not quite equal to the subject and sometimes strains the attention of the reader from the involved lengthiness of a sentence. In one sentence we counted above two hundred words.

Strindberg, August. Motherlove. An Act. 16mo, pp. 41. Philadelphia: Brown Bros.

Thwing, Charles F. Education in the United States since the Civil War. 12mo, pp. 339. New York and Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

President Thwing starts from the proposition that while every period is transitional, the period since the Civil War has been peculiarly so, especially in the field of education. He traces this progress as manifested in the organization and administration of colleges, in the attitude of the teacher and the character of his teaching. The changes in collegiate conditions are brought about by wealth, increased accommodation, and profounder scholarship in the college, so that the unprejudiced observer is able, as he is glad, to see that the college in the last forty years has come into a larger life than it ever before lived. "Education has become the great intellectual interest of the thinking part of the American people." A remarkable and interesting chapter is that on America "as a World Power in Education" in which he says Chinese, Japanese, and Hindus prefer this country from its social democracy and political freedom, which "free it from suspicions which belong to monarchies." The



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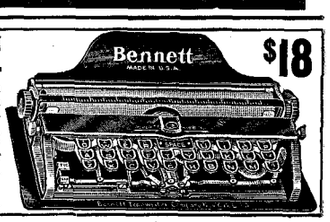

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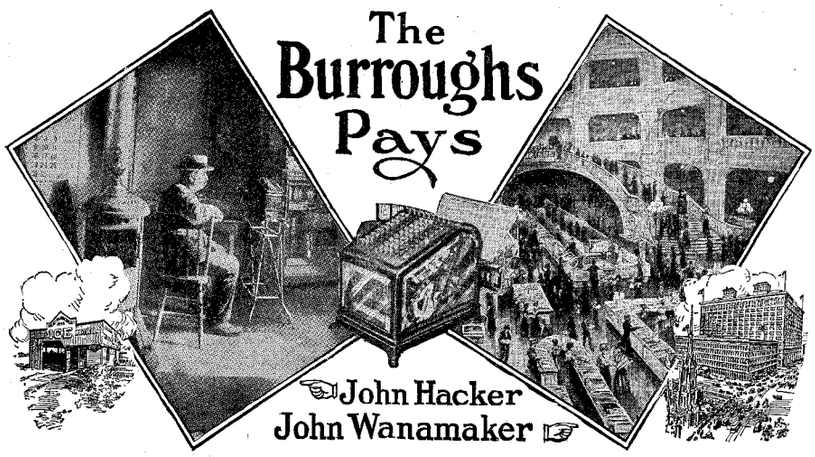

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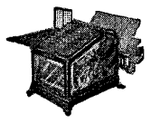

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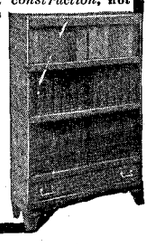

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work is brief but comprehensive and is a bright and valuable contribution to the subject of American education.

Trowbridge, W. R. H. Cagliostro. 8vo, pp. 312. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

A great deal of literature has been published concerning a man who was the contemporary of Swedenborg, Mesmer, and Lavater. Almost all his biographers have dismissed their subject as an arch impostor, one of the disgraceful accomplices in the Diamond Necklace incident, who has owed his immortality largely to his appearance in a romance of Dumas. The name of Count Cagliostro has been blackened even by Carlyle, who writes of him in the well-known apostrophe:

"Looking at thy so attractively decorated private theater wherein thou actest and livest, what hand but itches to draw aside thy curtain; overhaul thy pasteboards, paint-pots, paper-mantles, stage-lamps; and turning the whole inside out, find thee in the middle thereof."

Now, exactly what Carlyle undertook to do—draw aside the curtain and find the man, he failed to do. He poured the vials of his wrath upon a creature whom he had presupposed to exist, and of whose existence as "a king of liars," a "prince of scoundrels," a "bubby-jook," a "babbling, bubbling turkeycock," he has given no proof. Mr. Trowbridge has gone about his business in a different spirit, and has produced a work of deep research and impartial judgment. The book is not an attempt to whitewash Count Cagliostro by palliating vice and attributing noble motives to crime. It is a very fair estimate of a remarkable man, and the writer has succeeded very well in correcting and revising what he holds to be a false judgment of history. The book is illustrated with seventeen pictures—one of them after Gilray, and showing the Count's character as judged in England; the rest are photographic reproductions of portraits, many from prints exceedingly rare. The portrait of the Countess is extremely interesting in its pathetic expression. The end of both these worthies was equally shocking. Cagliostro was imprisoned by the Holy Inquisition in one of the cistern cells of San Leo, where "his only communication with mankind was when his jailers raised the trap to let food down to him. Here he languished for three years, without air, movement, or intercourse with his fellow creatures." When the French invaded the Papal States in 1797, they demanded to be shown Cagliostro's grave, and having opened it, filled the skull with wine which they drank to the honor of the revolution. The "inoffensive and colorless Countess" was condemned to life imprisonment by the Inquisition, and died in the convent of St. Apollonia, a penitentiary for women at Rome. The bibliography of Mr. Trowbridge shows how thoroughly he has read up and sifted his subject. A powerful piece of historic writing has been the result, and all is pervaded with candor, honesty, and justice.

Tucker, T. G. Life in the Roman World of Nero and St. Paul. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 453. New York: Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Much that everybody needs to know about life in the Roman Empire of the first century A.D. is here set forth clearly and simply. The darker sides of the social picture are lightly touched upon, and discussion of disputed points is carefully avoided. The book might well be placed in the hands of every schoolboy studying Roman history for the

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first time. The more mature student will find little that is new in it.

Weed, Clarence M. Farm Friends and Farm Foes. Cloth. 12mo, 336 pages. 164 illustrations. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

Agriculture in all old-settled regions involves, all too soon, a persistent fight against the competitors which nature summons to combat the farmer's effort to monopolize production. Weeds, fungi—mostly minute and insidious; insects innumerable and constantly recruited from abroad; birds in flocks, and mammals in hordes, are massed against him, and the war is incessant. It is to give the agriculturist and orchardist information as to the nature of these foes in their various disguises and ambushes that Mr. Weed has compiled this excellent little manual of the relations of wild nature to cultivation of the soil; and it ought to be widely purchased and read. The bulk of the matter relates to injurious insects, in which Dr. Weed is an expert; or to the fungi which attack plants and trees. The nature of these is explained, with the aid of many clear illustrations, in order that the methods of combating them should be understood; and all necessary space is given to these methods, with formulas for insecticides and fungicides, directions as to spraying, burning, etc., etc. It is a most useful little book, and one that may be trusted. A secondary, but important feature is the system of questions attached to each chapter by which the volume may be utilized as a school-book.

Willets, Gilson. The Double Cross. Pp. 370. Illustrated by J. C. Chase. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. 1910. $1.50.

This is a story for lovers of mysterious adventure and romance. The excitement begins on an ocean liner, when the American hero finds a "gloriously beautiful" maiden in his stateroom reading the mysterious Marconigram which summons him by the "sign of the Cross," to the Mexican home of his deceased father. The title has a double meaning; there are two heroines, Felipa and Alva, both surpassingly beautiful and mysterious. There is the masked stranger, the Mexican and Aztec villain. Even the hero is a mystery, but he doesn't know it. The untangling of the threads of the plot is the work of an ingenious writer and a clever reader. An intense love story underlies every scene. A reckless massing of fact and fancy, and an utter disregard of time and space limitations compel close attention, in order to understand, at the end, which girl John married. We wonder if John knew.

Williams, Jesse Lynch. The Married Life of the Frederic Carrolls. Illustrated. Pp. 602. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1910. $1.50.

It is not often that a novel will bear sectional reading without a loss of interest on the part of the reader, but Mr. Williams has so combined his Frederic Carroll sketches that each section tells a complete story and yet is a vital part in the development of the main plot. The story begins with a honeymoon instead of ending with a wedding, as usual, and the writer's originality is strikingly in evidence from the first. The Frederic Carrolls are very human young people, and we follow them through their ups and downs of marital experiences with an interest dependent largely on Mr. Williams' delightfully witty and epigrammatic style—"when a woman ceases to be a luxury to a man, she becomes a nuisance, unless by that time she has made herself a necessity." Molly is a very clever little woman, and her experience with Frederic's wandering affection and her family dinner party give the author an opportunity for both fun and philosophy.

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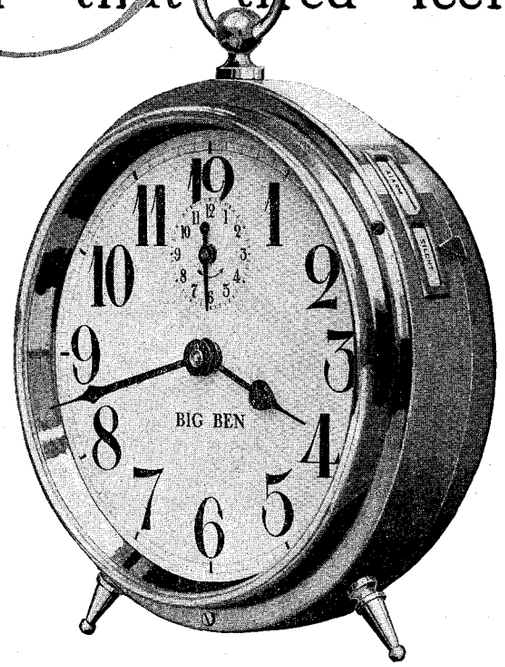
For that tired feeling



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CURRENT POETRY

IN *Blackwood's Magazine* Alfred Noyes has started a sequence of poems called "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern." The poet, it seems, had been wandering down Fleet Street, when his attention was attracted by a sign in a passing bus.

Under that foggy sunset London glowed
Like one huge cob-webbed flagon of old wine.
And, as I walked down Fleet Street, the soft sky
Flowed thro' the roaring thoroughfares, transfused
Their hard sharp outlines, blurred the throngs of black
On either pavement, blurred the rolling stream
Of red and yellow buses, till the town
Turned to a golden suburb of the clouds.
And, round that mighty bubble of St. Paul's,
Over the upturned faces of the street,
An air-ship slowly sailed, with whirring fans,
A voyager in the new-found realms of gold,
A shadowy silken chrysalis whence should break
What radiant wings in centuries to be.

So, wandering on, while all the shores of Time
Softened into Eternity, it seemed
A dead man touched me with his living hand,
A flaming legend passed me in the streets
Of London—laugh who will—that City of Clouds,
Where what a dreamer yet, in spite of all,
Is man, that splendid visionary child
Who sent his fairy beacon through the dusk,
On a blue bus before the moon was risen,—
This Night, at eight, The Tempest!

The magic of this legend took the poet back to the days of Queen Elizabeth. He turned down a little twisted London street, and stopt before a tavern. Time was dead, and as through a dream the sound of clashing wine-cups came from the Mermaid Inn. Our adventurer opened the door and entered.

Through three yards
Of pitch-black gloom, then into an old inn-parlor
Swimming with faces in a mist of smoke
That up-curled, blue, from long Winchester pipes,
While—like some rare old picture, in a dream
Recalled—quietly listening, laughing, watching,
Pale on that old black oaken wainscot floated
One bearded oval face, young, with deep eyes,
Whom Raleigh hailed as "Will!"
But as I stared
A sudden buffet from a brawny hand
Made all my senses swim, and the room rang
With laughter as upon the rush-strewn floor
My feet slipt and I fell. Then a gruff voice
Growled over me—"Get up now, John-a-dreams,
Or else mine host must find another drawer!
Hast thou not heard us calling all this while?"
And, as I scrambled up, the rafters rang
With cries of "Sack! Bring me a cup of sack!
Canary! Sack! Malmsey! and Muscadel!"
I understood and flew. I was awake,
A leather-jerkined pot-boy to these gods,
A 'prentice Ganymede to the Mermaid Inn!

Rather an undignified way for our modern poet to be initiated into this circle of immortals—but the position had its advantages. As the drawer hurried to and fro with cups of wine—these men were unconscionable hard drinkers—he heard them toss from mouth to mouth the chrysomelan names of Lyly, Peele, and Lodge, Dekker, Kit Marlowe, Michael Drayton, and Ben Jonson.

All these
And many more were there, and all were young!
And there, this one night at the Mermaid Inn,
Sir Francis Bacon, a right learned lawyer,
Leaning across to Shakespeare, who had yet
But thirty summers in his blood, discoursed
Solemnly thus:—"Not Athens, Will, not Athens!
Titania knew not Athens! These wild elves
Of thy Midsummer's Dream—eh?—Midnight's Dream?—
Are English all! Thy woods, too, smack of England:
They never grew round Athens! Bottom, too,

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He is not Greek!" And Shakespeare, laughing loud—
"Nay, Bottom is not Greek! But let it be!
It warms my heart to let my homespuns play
Around your cold white Athens. There's a pleasure
In jumping time and space."

After some general conversation, the company called on John Davis to sing one of his "mad sea tales." And so, as soon as he had tossed off the inevitable huge cup of sack, the seaman gave "Black Bill's Honeymoon." We quote a portion from the first of the three cantos:

Black Bill's Honeymoon

CANTO THE FIRST

Let Martin Parker at Hawthorn-tide
Prattle in Devonshire lanes!
Let all his pedler poets beside
Rattle their gallows-chains!
A tale like mine they never shall tell,
Or a merrier ballad sing,
Till the Man in the Moon pipe up the tune
And the stars play Kiss-in-the-Ring!

Chorus.

Till Philip of Spain in England reign,
And the stars play Kiss-in-the-Ring!

All in the gorgeous dawn of day
From gray old Plymouth Sound
Our galleon crashed thro' the crimson spray
To sail the world around:
Cloud i' the Sun was her white-scrolled name,—
There was never a lovelier lass
For sailing in state after pieces of eight
With her bombards all of brass.

Chorus.

Culverins, robinets, iron maybe;
But her bombards all of brass!

Now, they that go down to the sea in ships,
Tho piracy be their trade,
For all they pray not much with their lips
They know where the storms are made:
With the stars above and the sharks below,
They need not parson or clerk;
But our bo'sun Bill was an atheist still,
Except—sometimes—in the dark!

Chorus.

Now let Kit Marlowe mark!
Our bo'sun Bill was an atheist still,
Except—sometimes—in the dark!

All we adventured for, who shall say,
Nor yet what our port might be?—
A magical city of old Cathay,
Or a castle of Muscovy,
With our atheist bo'sun, Bill, Black Bill,
Under the swinging Bear,
Whistling at night for a seaman to light
His little poop-lanthorns there.

Chorus.

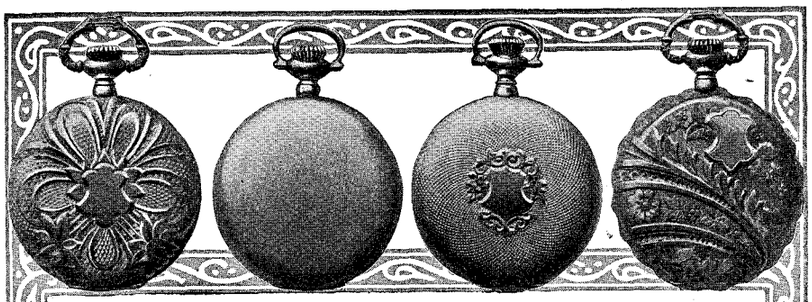
On the deep, in the night, for a seaman to light
His little lost lanthorns there.

But, as over the Ocean sea we swept,
We chanced on a strange new land
Where a valley of tall white lilies slept
With a forest on either hand;
A valley of white in a purple wood
And, behind it, faint and far,
Breathless and bright o'er the last rich height
Floated the sunset-star.

Chorus.

Fair and bright o'er the rose-red height,
Venus, the sunset-star.

'Twas a marvel to see, as we beached our boat,
Black Bill, in that peach-bloom air,
With the great white lilies that reached to his throat
Like a stained-glass bo'sun there,
And our little ship's chaplain, puffing and red,
A-starn as we onward stole,
With the disk of a lily behind his head
Like a cherubin's aureole.



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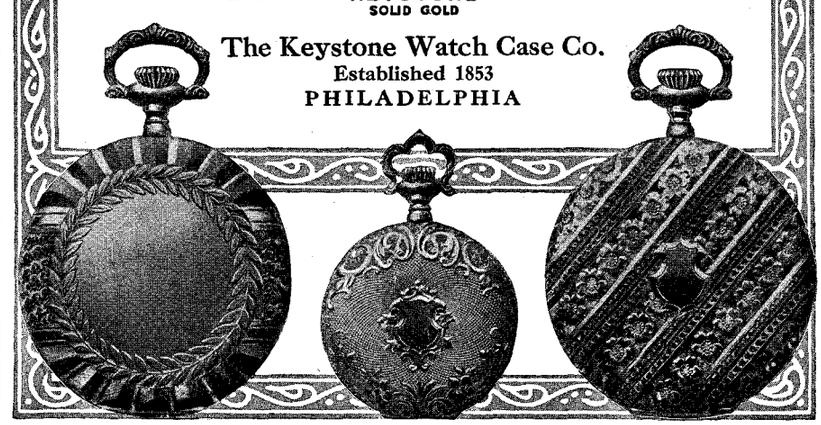

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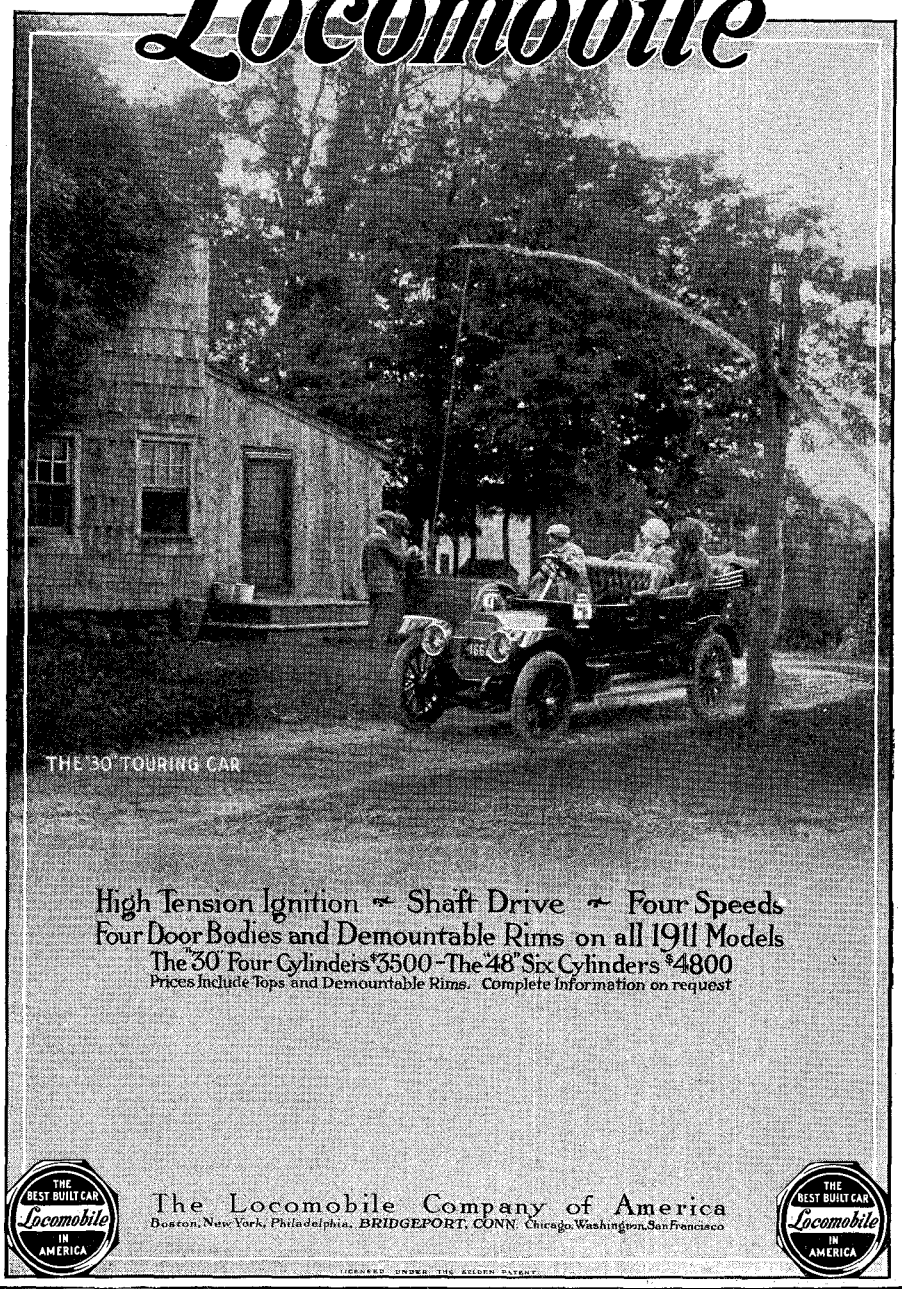

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F.E. McGURRIN, *PRES.* EST. 1886

Chorus.

He was round and red and behind his head
He'd a cherubin's aureole.

"Hyrcania, land of honey and bees,
We have found thee at last," he said,
"Where the honey-comb swells in the hollow trees."
(O, the lily behind his head!)
"The honey-comb swells in the purple wood!
'Tis the swette which the heavens distil,
Saith Pliny himself, on my little book-shelf!
Is the world not sweet to thee, Bill?"

Chorus.

Saith Pliny himself, on my little book-shelf!
Is the world not sweet to thee, Bill?

Now a man may taste of the devil's hot spice,
And yet if his mind run back
To the honey of childhood's Paradise
His heart is not wholly black;
And Bill, Black Bill, from the days of his youth,
Tho' his chest was broad as an oak,
Had cherished one innocent little sweet tooth,
And it itched as our chaplain spoke.

Chorus.

He had kept one perilous little sweet tooth,
And it itched as our chaplain spoke.

All around was a mutter of bees,
And Bill 'gan muttering too,—
"If the honey-comb swells in the hollow trees,
(What else can a Didymus do?)
I'll steer to the purple woods myself
And see if this thing be so,
Which the chaplain found on his little book-shelf,
For Pliny lived long ago."

. . . . . .

Chorus.

There's a platter of delf on his little book-shelf,
And Pliny lived long ago.

Breast-high thro' that foam-white ocean of bloom
With its wonderful spokes of gold,
Our sun-burnt crew in the rose-red gloom
Like buccaneer galleons rolled;
Breast-high, breast-high in the lilies we stood,
And before we could say "good-night,"
Out of the valley and into the wood,
He plunged thro' the last rich light.

Chorus.

Out of the lilies and into the wood,
Where the Great Bear walks all night!

And our little ship's chaplain he piped thro' the trees
As the moon rose, white and still,
"Hylas, return to thy Heracles!"
And we helped him with "Come back, Bill!"
Thrice he piped it, thrice we halloo'd,
And thrice we were dumb to hark;
But never an answer came from the wood,
So—we turned to our ship in the dark.

Chorus.

Good-bye, Bill! you're a Didymus still;
But—you're all alone in the dark.

As soon as the song was finished, and the loud cries of "Sack! Sack! Canary! Malmsey! Muscadel!" had quieted down, Sir Francis Bacon commenced a heavy discourse on natural philosophy.

And, as he leaned to Drayton, droning thus,
I saw a light gleam of celestial mirth
Flit o'er the face of Shakespeare—scarce a smile—
A swift irradiation from within
As of a cloud that softly veils the sun.

And so ends the first instalment of a poem that will strain every talent that Alfred Noyes possesses. The poet has chosen to rebuild in our imaginations the sublimest circle of wits the world has ever seen, and his success or failure—either one—will be conspicuous.

The style of Mr. Noyes is fitted to the Elizabethan subject—it is neither crabbed nor sulky, but is always generous, human, and

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blood-warm. His diction is a rich texture of woven gold, and crimson, purple, and jet—a riot of color—and the text unrolls like a pictured tapestry. Without doubt, Mr. Noyes has caught the elaborate Elizabethan style; but his subject demands in addition a mind that can touch all the shores of thought.

We have here in the current *Harper's* a tale that is more than twice-told. Centuries ago Chaucer felt the presence of pain and suffering in the world, but wisely left the explanation of it to the preacher.

"Th' answer of this I lete to divynes
But well I woot that in this world gret pyne is."

The Dead Magdalen

By John Vance Cheney

Winds of the south
On her rose-mouth
Their last fond breath have blown;
She has forgot they let her die alone.

Yes, better dead;
But mark! the head
Somehow too flowerlike lies;
The trodden blossom looks so when it dies.

I do not say
The summer day
Were gladder, lived she now;
But Nature feels those heel-marks on her brow.

And piteous eyes
Look from the skies.
'Twas such a fall of hair
The Master looked on, once, and found it fair.

"Fitter to rest
Upon my breast,
This bruised flower, than they
Who trod it in the dust, and went their way."

The Master meek,
So may he speak;
And she may bloom again
By him, sad-eyed as when he walked with men.

God's sun and air
Made her so fair.
Sweet, too, the poisonous flowers;
June mothers them. Heaven hide her shame—
and ours!

One of the songs that lighten "October Vagabonds" (Mitchell Kennerly), a series of prose sketches by Richard Le Gallienne, with occasional poetic interludes. We have culled the poem:

The Enchanted Hour

By Richard Le Gallienne

"Strange, at this still enchanted hour,
How things in daylight, hard and rough,
Iron and stone and cruel power,
Turn to such airy, starlit stuff!

"Yon mountain, vast as Behemoth
Seems but a veil of silver breath;
And soundless as a flittering moth,
And gentle as the face of death.

"Stands this stern world of rock and tree,
Lost in some hushed sidereal dream—
The only living thing a bird,
The only moving thing a stream.

"And, strange to think, yon silent star,
So soft and safe amid the spheres—
Could we but see and hear so far—
Is made of thunder, too, and tears."

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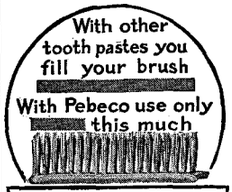

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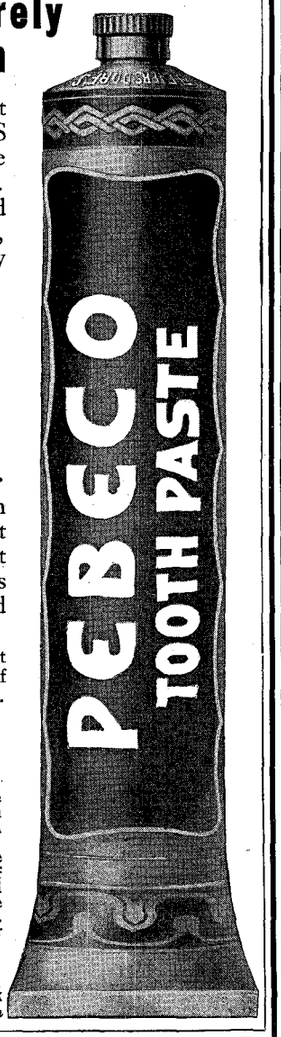

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THREE HEROES OF THE PIUTE WAR

THREE heroes, an Indian who gave up chieftainship to minister to his enemies, a white miner who took command of soldiers and snatched victory out of defeat, a negro servant who gave up his life for his friends, loom large among the memories of a Californian, who went West in the golden days of '49. The deeds of these men, showing that heroism knows no distinction of race or color, are told in one remarkable chapter of Mr. S. D. Woods's recent book: "Lights and Shadows of Life on the Pacific Coast."

Joe Bowers, perfect specimen of Indian manhood at its best, was chief of the Inyo Piutes when they declared war against the whites in 1856. He voted for peace, and, when overruled, laid down his chieftainship until the war was over, a hot-headed subchief taking his place. He then determined to save the lives of as many whites as he could.

To lonely miners' cabins in far-off cañons he went, warning the miners to flee to the fort. He was asked by them what they should do with their possessions, and he said: "Leave them as they are, I will protect them, and when the war is over, come back and you will find all as you leave them." At the door of each cabin he planted a long, slender reed upon which was fixt some mystic symbol. This was notice to the Indians that the cabin and all about it were under his protection. Many a miner, whose life would have been sacrificed, was thus saved.

At one point on the mesas, that lay about the base of Waucoba Mountain, sixty miles from the fort, over a range of lofty mountains, two men had their camp where they were herding over two hundred head of cattle, fattening upon the white sage abundant there. These he warned to flee to the fort, telling them to leave their cattle to him, and that they would be safe. Grateful for their lives thus saved, the men told Bowers that his people during the winter might become hungry, and that for his services he was at liberty to kill as many of the cattle as he chose. This offer was accepted. The same mystic symbol of his protection and authority was posted at this camp; all was saved; strange as it may seem, when the war was over, miners and cattlemen returned to find all as they had left it, except the cattlemen found a pile of heads, twenty in number, carefully preserved as evidence of the number the Indians had killed and eaten. As the men examined these heads, they found that in every instance they were of inferior cattle, and they said to Bowers: "Why, Joe, you killed only the poorest cattle. Why didn't you pick out better ones?" With a winning smile, so common to him, he replied: "Oh, maybe so, poor steer plenty good for Injun." . . . . . .

When the war ended, Bowers, having been justified for his actions, rose again, by the grandeur of his character, to his chieftainship, never thereafter to be challenged. We remember the last time we saw him on a lonely trail crossing the desert mountain, between California and Nevada. We were both alone and were surprized to see each other, and I said: "Where are you going, Bowers?" He replied: "Oh, some bad man make trouble between Piutes and I go fix him." It seems to us always afterward that we were glad of

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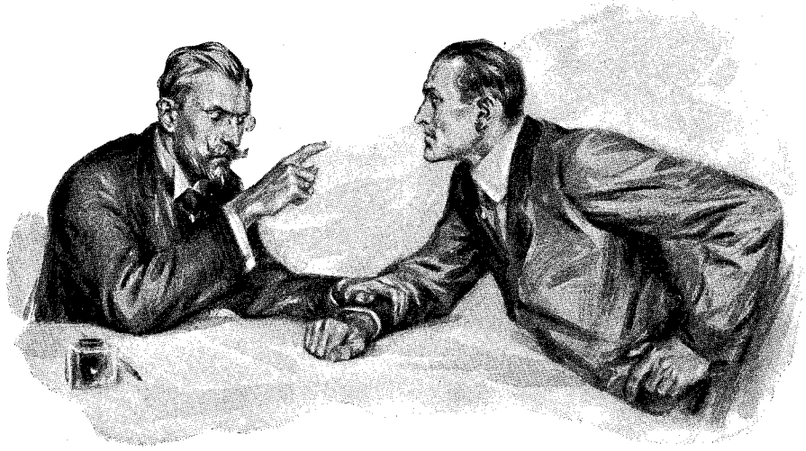
our last view of him as he was thus on a mission of mercy.

The white man, W. S. Greenly, was a warm friend of the Piute chief, "as each recognized in the other a man," tho "they should have been enemies, for Greenly was the man who led the force that finally defeated the Piutes and destroyed them, broke their war spirit, and ended forever their struggles against the supremacy of the whites." Greenly, who had come into the country to try his fortunes, watched the events of the war, grew restless at the frequent defeats of the United States soldiers, saw something was wrong, and finally took up the matter with the commander of the nearby fort. A plan was formulated "by which he, as leader, and his associates, as his comrades, should offer to the commander of the fort their service as fighters, provided always that Greenly should direct the further campaign and that he should have supreme authority." The Indian forces were encamped about halfway between the fort and Owens Lake, which was distant about sixteen miles. After arming his little band of independent fighters Greenly determined to visit the Indian camp and try to persuade their chiefs to retire from the conflict.

Eight miles down the desert valley nightly the Indians held their war-dance—their method of keeping hot their hate and courage. Their fires were invisible from the fort, and here several hundred warriors danced themselves into the frenzy of battle.

One night, unarmed, Greenly mounted his horse and left the fort, alone and defenseless, except as he was defended by his own courageous and quenchless spirit. He rode through the darkness into the excited camp, and coolly dismounting, tied his horse, entered the council chamber, and called for the chiefs. The audacity of his act compelled their respect, for the Indians are great worshipers of heroes. Far into the night he urged upon the chiefs the hopelessness of their case, the certainty of defeat, and the consequent result. While they gave him respectful attention, they were unmoved, and he might as well have spoken to the dead. As the dawn began to break in the East, he mounted his horse for his return, but not before; as his final word, he had told the chiefs that he would drive them and their warriors into Owens Lake. On his return to the fort he organized his men into fighting order, and supported by the soldiers, started forth to keep his word; and keep his word he did, for after desperate charges and almost hand-to-hand fighting, the Indians began to fall back toward the lake. By Greenly's command, the squaws and papooses were allowed to escape into the protection of the sagebrush, where they crouched like quail, safe from the onslaught. Slowly the Indians, mile after mile, were prest down the valley, until before them shone the waters of the sullen lake. Then they remembered Greenly's threat, and they fought with new desperation. But as steady as the march of the sun in the heavens, on and on and on they were prest, until the shore was reached, and on into the lake. The Indian war was over, and the dead warriors of the tribe floated in the sullen waters.



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We ask you earnestly to get acquainted with Sanatogen. Investigate our claims first, if you like, and we are only too glad to have you do so. Ask your doctor about it, and in any case write at once for our book, "Our Nerves of Tomorrow," the work of a physician-author, written in an absorbingly interesting style, beautifully illustrated and containing facts and information of vital interest to you. This book also contains evidence of the value of Sanatogen which is as remarkable as it is conclusive.

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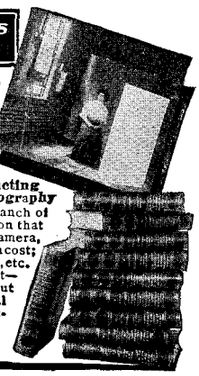

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The memory of this terrible day kept the peace ever afterward.

The third heroic soul disclosed by this war, says Mr. Woods, was "a simple black man—a negro servant who, in an hour of peril, to save those whom he had served, gave up his life, his body to mutilation and torture." This is the story of the baptism of the peculiar mound rising from the level plain, known as "Charley's Butte":

During one of the fiercest days of the Indian war, a family consisting of several men, women, and children were fleeing to the fort. In the party was an old negro servant, named Charley, who had been with the family for years. He was a patient, faithful man, always recognizing the relation of a negro to the white man, even in his state of freedom. He was a typical Southern negro, with all the loyalty peculiar to those who lived with and served the Southerners. The party were mounted upon horses, and were urging them to as great speed as possible, over the broken and rocky way toward the fort, still some six miles away.

Just as they forded Owens River, a war-whoop was heard in the distance, and soon there rode into view a band of painted warriors on the war-trail. They had discovered the fleeing family and were riding in fury to cut off their escape. The horses of the fleeing party were worn with long riding, and with whip and spur they failed to preserve the distance between the pursuers and the pursued. Charley, with a little girl in front of him, was riding in the rear. For several miles the life race was kept up, but slowly the warriors gained. At last Charley saw that unless something heroic was done, they would be overtaken and slaughtered. Then it was that his soul acted, and he determined to sacrifice himself for their salvation. Slipping from the horse, he told the little girl to ride as fast as she could and tell those ahead to keep up their run for the fort and lose not a moment. The little girl said: "What are you going to do?" To which he replied: "Never mind what I am going to do, but you ride and do as I tell you." He knew he was facing an awful death at the hands of the infuriated savages, whom he was robbing of their prey.

Armed with a rifle and two revolvers, he turned and faced his foes, calm and certain. His action was notice to the Indians that they were in for a fight, and before that determined negro they halted for conference. These were golden moments, for every second of delay in the chase meant more chance of safety to those who were, as fast as jaded horses could run, fleeing for their lives. The conference over, on came the Indians, charging upon the lone and silent figure of defense and sacrifice. As soon as they were in range, Charley's rifle spoke with deadly aim. Again the Indians were staggered and other moments cut out of the distance to the fort before the flying refugees. The Indians charged again and again, but Charley's revolvers met their charge and thus, until his weapons were empty and he defenseless, he held at bay the charging demons. On their last charge there came no reply, and they rushed upon the defenseless hero, seized him, carried him to a little Butte across the river, and after terrible torture and mutilation, burned him to death. And this is why the little mound is, to-day, known as "Char-

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Your milkman should supply you, but if he cannot, write us giving his name and address, and we will help you get it near at hand.

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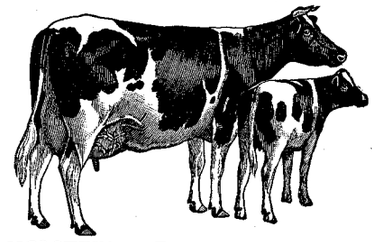

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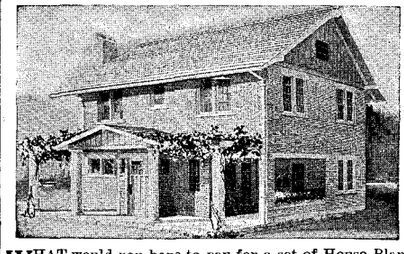

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ley's Butte." As his torture was producing a wail of unutterable agony, the family rode into the fort and were saved. Find for me, if you can, in any page of heroism a more lofty act of self-sacrifice than this from a poor member of a despised race.

EUROPE'S LOFTIEST MONARCH

SPANIARDS used to boast that their King had the highest throne in Europe. Since Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, assumed, last year, a regal crown, he has ousted Alfonso from that supremacy in geographical elevation. Cettinje, his capital, is 2,000 feet above the sea. In many ways King Nicholas ranks high among kings. He is a soldier, a poet, and a dramatist, and his daughter was selected by Victor Emanuel to be the wife of the present King of Italy, because of the "bravery and noble race" of the Montenegrins, when the Italian Ministers wished an alliance with a wealthier and more powerful house. Of the personality of this truly patriarchal monarch Mr. George H. Moses, who is our Minister to both Greece and Montenegro, said to a reporter of the New York *Sun:*

"King Nicholas knows almost everybody in his kingdom personally, and he speaks to everybody [the population of Montenegro is 225,000] and can call almost every person by name that he meets as he drives about the country in a phaeton. There are royal residences all over the kingdom.

"The King stands in a patriarchal relation to his subjects; in fact, Montenegro is the last patriarchal government left in Europe. Every Montenegrin considers himself the property of his sovereign, and the pill-box cap he wears, with the black band for the two lost provinces of Servia and Herzegovina, which was taken away by the Turks, bears on its crown the King's cipher. The Montenegrin is the King's man, and feels bound to fight for him.

"King Nicholas is extremely popular among his subjects. All during the jubilee festivities last September you could hear a whoop of '*Jevio,*' which is the equivalent of '*viva*' or the French '*vive,*' and indicated that Nicholas had appeared at one place or other in the town.

"Cettinje, the capital, is a little mountain town of 3,000 inhabitants. I got there on a Saturday night, and the next day was a feast day on account of the opening of the new theater. The houses are not over two stories, with steep gable roofs, on account of the heavy snowfalls, which sometimes fill a street to the eaves of the houses. When I got out on the balcony of the hotel the morning after my arrival and saw the grass about filled with buttercups it made me think of New England. The street was filled with Montenegrins in costume, and the prevalence of red coats made things look like a New England village on the day of a fireman's muster.

"One of the most effective things during the fête was the King's receiving deputations from the tribes. We were on the

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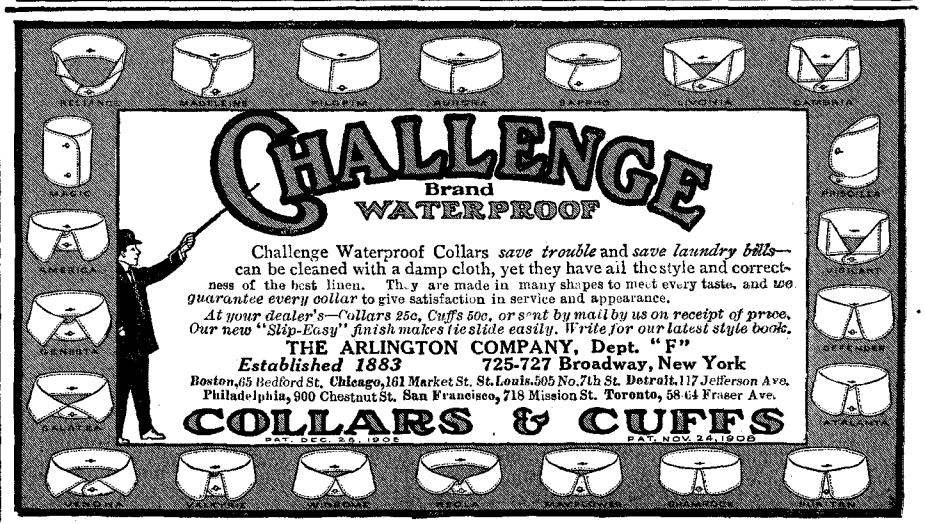

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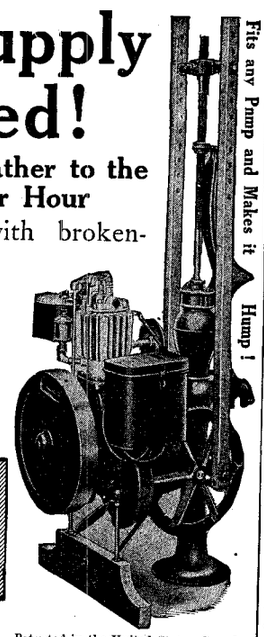

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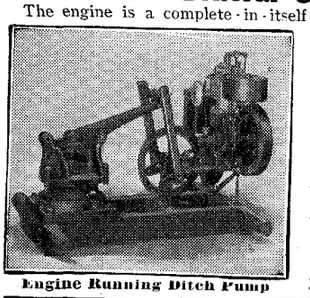

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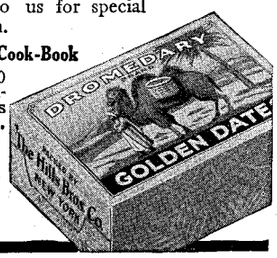

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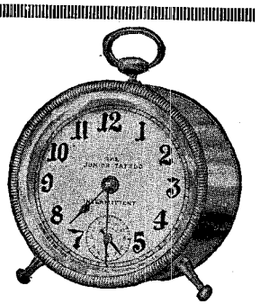
Half  *Size*

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balcony of the palace, when a deputation of veterans of the war of '58 against the Turks came along. Nicholas took part in that war, as a boy of eighteen. There were about 100 men in this deputation, and they carried silver-mounted guns with five- or six-foot barrels and long silver-mounted pistols stuck in their belts, the same that they had used in the war of more than half a century before.

"When the King caught sight of them he hurried down into the square, we after him. The commander read an address and the King, who is a born orator, and who often speaks of himself as more of a poet than a politician, replied. Then he gave the veterans the highest privilege he could bestow, which was to allow them to kiss the right hand of their sovereign. As a veteran would kneel to perform the ceremony, the King would lean over and embrace him, kissing him on the forehead. The scene compelled tears from everybody. The climax came when the Turkish Minister started applauding the veterans.

"When I say that the King is a poet I am not using the flattery frequently offered royalty. He has written a piece called 'The Empress of the Balkans,' which was presented at the theater by a Dalmatian company. I know only five or six words of Serb, but the lines, which are written in meter, struck me as being of real literary form. The meter haunted me that night until I recalled that it was one much employed by Pope. The next night when I was dining with the King, the latter asked me how I had liked the play. He said he had never heard of Pope, and was greatly pleased when I recalled some criticism of Pope's work that I remembered reading in my college days. The King fished out a volume of poems and declaimed some of them to me, translating them into French, and I promised to undertake to translate some of his choicest verses into English on my next visit.

"Cettinje has only one hotel, which was built by the command of the Government to take care of the tourists, but it is a good one, and has an excellent table. Many tourists go there. I was sitting under the pepper-trees in the hotel garden one night when I met a party of Americans, one of whom, a New-Yorker, had a letter of introduction to me. Americans get there every week during the summer.

"Cettinje is fifty kilometers from Cattanaro, the Austrian port. You have to drive up the mountains by team or automobile. The mail is carried between the two places by a specially constructed automobile. There are few automobiles owned in the country, and those mainly by the royal family, some diplomats, and some Italian concession-holders, but you can go anywhere by automobile that you can by team, for the roads are magnificent, having been built for military purposes.

"Montenegro is the one Balkan State that held out against the Turks for 500 years and never surrendered. Nicholas is the first ruler of the country who was not a prince-bishop. When he inherited the kingdom from his uncle he refused to become a priest and took a wife. The prince-bishops are buried in a beautiful monastery, a part of which is a round tower called the Tower of Skulls, because up to thirty years ago it had a row of Turkish skulls around the top of it."

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JAPAN'S ANARCHIST LEADER

IT is Denjiro Kotoku, leader of the band of would-be assassins of the Mikado, whom his 64,000,000 fellow citizens regard as the most dangerous man ever bred in the Empire "since the gods came out of a cloud and placed men upon the islands in the far western ocean." With this characterization, a seemingly well-informed writer in the New York *Sun* introduces a sketch of Kotoku's tragic career.

He was born in Tokyo, received an ordinary Japanese public-school education, and began work as a reporter on the sensational paper, the *Yorodzu Choho*, but lost his job and had to leave the country for writing violent anti-war articles during the Russo-Japanese conflict. Kotoku then made his way in the steerage to San Francisco, and for several months lived a precarious existence in the old Oriental bee-hive on California Hill. He managed to scrape together enough money to start a radical socialist paper in Japanese, *The Echo*. In this, we are told, he put "all of the half-digested theories and startling madness" that he "could grub out of books through excessive labor at translation." The paper was at length suppresst at the instance of the Japanese Consul, and Kotoku himself drifted back to Tokyo, "far more radical than when he had left the country." To quote *The Sun's* account of his later doings:

Immediately following the war there was a period when socialism flourished in the Island Empire. The poverty entailed by the increased taxation and the rigor of Government supervision over every detail in the lives of its subjects favored the spread of socialism. It began to appear in the Army.

Kotoku found that his radical speech could gain a few listeners. Out of the ranks of the quasi-socialists of Tokyo, Kotoku found a double dozen followers. One of them was the woman who passes as his wife; she was the legal wife of another when she came to live with Kotoku and his brethren. The group tried to live the communistic life, but it was hard to do, for every one of them was wretchedly poor and because of their known opinions they could not find permanent employment.

Living in the Tokyo slums, on the brink of noisome canals, with little to eat and much time for the fermentation of the madness of anarchism in their minds, Kotoku and his companions lapsed into the savagery of Thenardiers. They were the constant objects of police espionage; their neighbors of the slums looked upon them with suspicion. All the time of the starvation and the police hounding, Denjiro Kotoku fed himself upon the fire of anarchy.

Tho the Japanese of all people are furthest from receptivity to the doctrines of anarchy, reverence for government being ingrained in their character, Kotoku tried to spread his doctrine by public demonstrations. Twice he and his followers marched through the crooked streets of the slums under red flags; it was such a joke that the police did not interfere.

Then the leader of the anarchists resolved upon the assassination of the Emperor and

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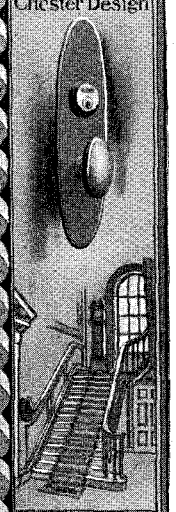

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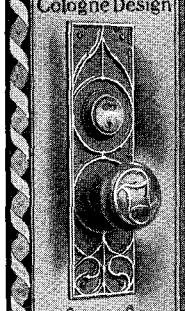

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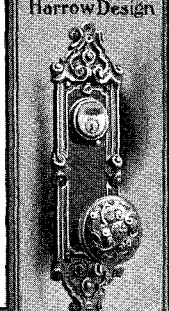

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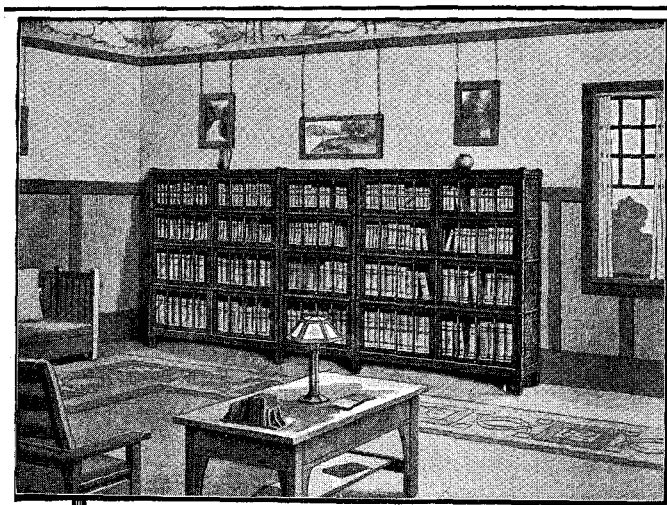

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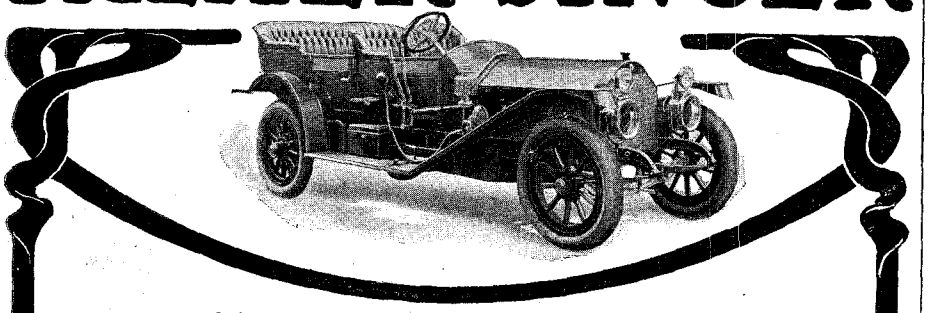

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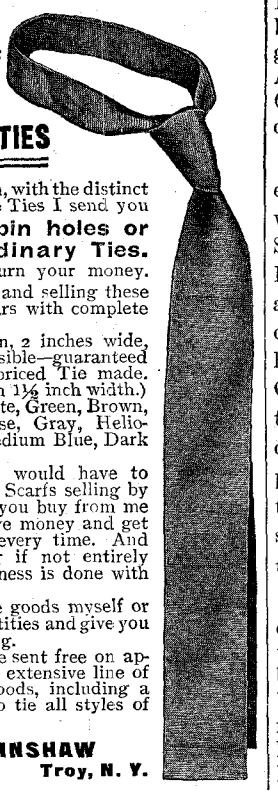

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the Prince Imperial. No man, so far as is known, had ever dared to entertain such an idea in all the ages of Japanese history. The Emperor is the direct descendant in unbroken line from Jimmu-Tenno, born of a goddess 2,500 years ago. He is not only Emperor but high priest of the national Shinto faith. Until the Restoration in 1868 the Emperor was so holy a being that he always sat behind a screen when giving audience to his ministers. No ruler commands so much the awe and reverence of his people.

Kotoku planned to kill the Emperor and his son on November 3, his Majesty's birthday, when with the Prince Imperial he would review the troops in the palace yard. Bombs were prepared and every plan laid, when the police descended upon the nest of the canal rats and twenty-four of the desperate brotherhood, including the woman, who was the communal wife of all, were nabbed.

THE DANIEL BOONE OF THE WEST

IN *The Missouri Republican* of March 20, 1822, appeared a notice advertising for "enterprising young men" who would engage to "ascend the Missouri River to its source, there to be employed for one, two, or three years." Among the enterprising young men who responded to this advertisement—which emanated from the Missouri Fur Company—was a young blacksmith apprentice named James Bridger, whose unguessed destiny it was to become almost a legendary figure in the pioneer history of the new West. The bare facts of his story are thus summarized upon a monument to his memory in the Mount Washington Cemetery, Kansas City:

1804—James Bridger—1881

Celebrated as a hunter, trapper, fur trader, and guide. Discovered Great Salt Lake, 1824, the South Pass, 1827. Visited Yellowstone Lake and Geysers, 1830. Founded Fort Bridger, 1843. Opened Overland Route by Bridger's Pass to Great Salt Lake. Was guide for United States exploring expeditions, Albert Sydney Johnston's army in 1857, and G. M. Dodge in U. P. surveys and Indian campaigns, 1865–66.

Piquant glimpses of the man himself, however, are captured for us by Edwin L. Sabin, writing in *Recreation*, New York. From Mr. Sabin we learn that, while still a young man, Bridger's qualities won him the honorary appellation, "Old Jim"; that when he discovered Great Salt Lake and tasted its water, he concluded that it was an arm of the Pacific Ocean; and that while not the discoverer of the Yellowstone National Park, he and his companion, Joe Meek, were the first to explore that marvelous region. For a long time their accounts of the wonders of the Yellowstone were received incredulously as trappers' tales.

Bridger, in his earnestness, tried too hard to describe the sights, and failed because over vivid. Joe Meek, his comrade for many a busy year, was more prosaic. Him the Yellowstone, with its stream floating upward reminded of "Pittsburg on a winter morning"; he rather suspected that he had discovered hell; but being near frozen at the time wel-

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comed the "change in climate," and luxuriated in the hot ground beneath his moccasins. It took a good deal to feaze a mountain man in his own country.

When the trade in beaver-fur declined at the advent of the silk hat, "Old Jim" Bridger established a general trading post, known as "Bridger's Fort," on a fork of the trails that led to Oregon and Salt Lake. Here he made the acquaintance of Sir George Gore:

It was in 1854 that Sir George Gore, real Irish nobleman and thorough Irish sportsman, passed up the Missouri from St. Louis on the vastly executed hunting-expedition which has been compared to the exploits of Gordon Cumming in Africa, and certainly surpasses the late feat of Mr. Roosevelt. With forty retainers—"secretaries, steward, cooks, fly-makers, dog-tenders, hunters, servants, etc., etc."—one hundred and twelve horses, twelve yoke of oxen, fourteen dogs, six wagons, and twenty-one carts; wines, women, and an arsenal of costly guns, Sir George plunged into the absolute wilderness of the mountain Northwest, and did not come out for two years. He traversed the ranges from Routt County, northwestern Colorado, up through Wyoming and Montana; and wisely he engaged, as the best of guides, "old" Jim Bridger. Gore must have been one of those royal good fellows such as the Britisher so often proves when tried out, for he and Bridger became fast friends.

The nobleman's custom was to lie abed until near noon, then to arise, bathe, eat, and set out, by himself or with Bridger, upon a hunt. And what hunting there must have been! While Bridger may have had hard work to diagnose the late sleeping and the bathing, he could appreciate the man and his enthusiasm. . . . Sir George Gore delighted to read aloud to him out of Shakespeare and Munchausen (who "war a durned liar"), and hear his comments.

Bridger declared that "that thar Mr. Fullstuff (Falstaff) war a leetle too fond o' lager beer"; but Shakespeare, withal, so enthused him that he waylaid an emigrant train and bought a copy for a yoke of oxen. He hired a boy at forty dollars a month to read to him;

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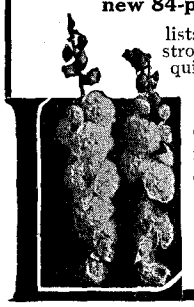

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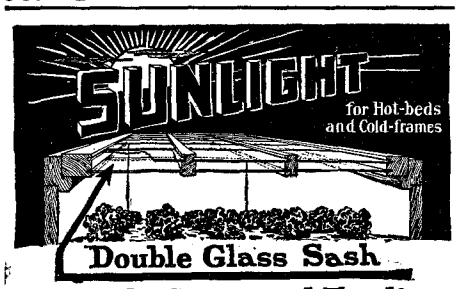

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only to quit in a rage at Richard III.—he "wouldn't listen any more talk of any man who war mean enough to kill his mother!"

He has been called "the Daniel Boone of the West." And it pleases me to think it was something more than a coincidence that he should make his "last camp" (even tho he did not remain) in the very same house in which that other great Virginian had passed over the range fifty years before. It pleases me to think that at least they were drawn there by a common impulse.

Quaint, honest old Bridger. Men to-day in their prime recall him with a smile and a word of praise. He lived to hear his Yellowstone yarns vindicated, to see a railroad using his particular pass and trail, and to realize that his mountain days had not been wasted. His post has crumbled into a shapeless mass; but over the mountain man's dust, removed, after twenty years, by a friend, from the farm burial place to the Kansas City cemetery, arises a noble granite monument, the deed of another friend; and Jim Bridger knows, also, that he is not forgotten.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE SHOT

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, who is telling readers of *The Cosmopolitan* of his "Biggest Days of Battle," says that he has often been asked how it feels to be wounded on the field of battle. His answer is to relate an experience at Chancellorsville. Before this, at Fair Oaks, and at Fredericksburg, he had received slight flesh wounds, which disabled him but a short time. But at Chancellorsville he was riding down the line, as he tells the story, when "one of the enemy's bullets struck, with great force, my metallic belt-plate."

This caused a slight deviation as it entered the body. The result was an instant of deathly, sickening sensation; my sword dropt from my right hand; my scabbard and belt dropt to the left; I was completely paralyzed below the waist. My horse seemed to realize what had occurred; he stopt, turned, and walked slowly back, I holding on to the pommel of the saddle with my hands. We soon reached a group of soldiers who took me off, and, placing me in a blanket, carried me to the Chancellorsville House. Here I remained until the house was struck by a bursting shell and set on fire. I was then taken out and carried five miles on a stretcher, rested in the woods that night, and the next day was carried in an ambulance over a rough corduroy road twelve miles to a field-hospital. Thence I was sent to Washington, where my brother met me and carried me to my home in Massachusetts. Two weeks afterward I was able to move slightly the toes of my right foot, and the doctors concluded the bullet must be somewhere in the left side. A consultation was held, and after a thorough examination it was found that the ball had crusht through the hipbone and lodged down in the strong muscles of the left leg. The bullet and broken bones were removed, and after several weeks of convalescence I was able to return to the field.

I was always curious to know how close to me the man must have been who fired the shot, as the force of his bullet was terrific. Many years afterward, by accident, I discovered and made the acquaintance of the Confederate soldier. In a letter to me he said:

"I used a sharpshooter's rifle at a range of about 150 yards. I aimed for your heart, but think the motion of the horse carried the ball a little low. After what has occurred during these thirty-six years, I am glad I missed that shot."

For The Garden

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Too Slow Rising.—Sammy's parents were trying to encourage him to form a taste for solid reading. With this end in view, they induced him, by the promise of a substantial reward, to read a certain number of pages every day in Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic."

He began it bravely, and for several weeks stuck to his task without murmuring. Then he began to lose interest in the book. For a boy of his age this immortal work was rather heavy reading, and he asked if he might not be permitted to skip it every other day.

"What is the matter, Sammy?" asked his father. "Don't you find it interesting?"

"It's kind o' monotonous," he answered.

"Then suppose you read just one page a day."

"No; I'm tired of readin' about the rise of a republic. Let me try the 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' for a while."—*Youth's Companion.*

No Rest.—"Are you in favor of woman suffrage?" she asked.

"Oh, yes! Enthusiastically," he replied.

"Now, I wish you would tell me why you think women ought to forget their children and their household duties and get out into the world to mix up in political affairs. If you know of any good reason——"

"Good heavens! I beg your pardon. I merely said I was in favor of it to avoid arguing with you. Can't a man be safe on any side any more?"—*The Housekeeper.*

Irreverent.—Robert, aged ten, was playing with the other boys on the corner of Nineteenth and Tioga streets, when his mother, who had been listening to his conversation, called him.

"Robert," she began, in a grieved tone. "I never thought I'd hear you swearing."

"Why, I wasn't swearing, mother," the boy defended himself. "I only said 'the devil.' That isn't swearing."

"Well," replied the mother quickly, "maybe it isn't exactly swearing, but it is making light of sacred things."—*Philadelphia Times.*

A Domestic Serial.—MRS. LITTLETOWN—"This magazine looks rather the worse for wear."

MRS. NEARTOWN—"Yes, it's the one I sometimes lend to the servant on Sundays."

MRS. LITTLETOWN—"Doesn't she get tired of always reading the same one?"

MRS. NEARTOWN—"Oh, no. You see, it's the same book, but it's always a different servant."—*Suburban Life.*

Modern War.—"Your soldiers look fat and happy. You must have a war chest." "Not exactly, but things are on a higher plane than they used to be. This revolution is being financed by a moving-picture concern."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Discrimination.—"What do you charge for your rooms?"

"Five dollars up."

"But I'm a student——"

"Then it's five dollars down."—*Cornell Widow.*

Fruitless Struggle.—"I understand that, after waiting twenty years, she married a struggling man?"

"Yes, poor chap. He struggled the best he knew how, but she landed him."—*Brooklyn Life.*

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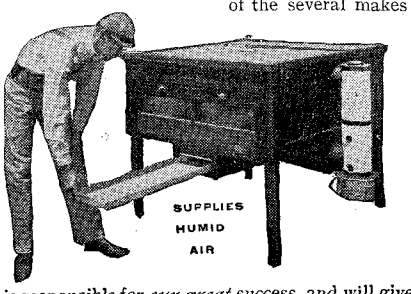

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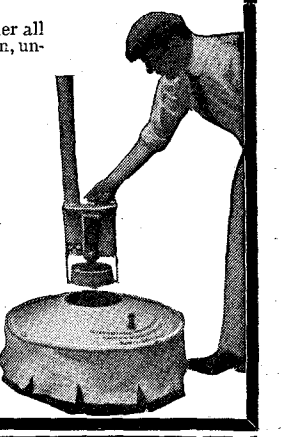

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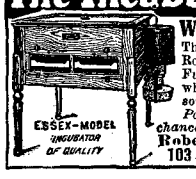

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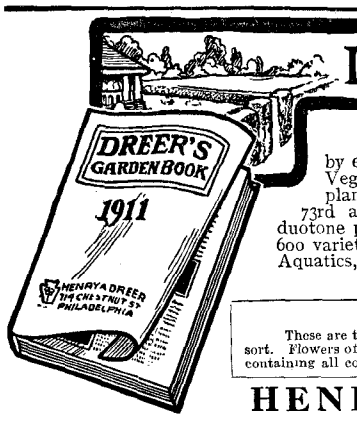

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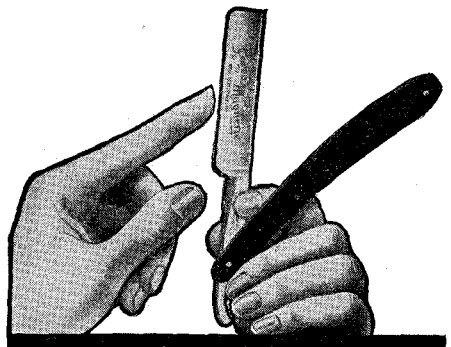

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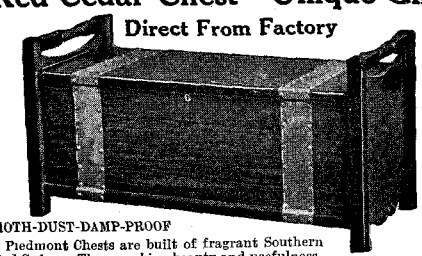

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"Twenty Minutes for Refreshments."—*Chicago Tribune.*

His Money's Worth.—"Sixtane shilluns a da' did they charrge me for my room at the hotel in Lunnon!" roared Sandy, indignantly, on his return to Croburgh Burghs from a sight-seeing expedition.

"Ou, aye, it wasna cheap," agreed his father; "but ye must 'a' had a gey fine time seein' the sichts."

"Sein' the sichts!" roared Sandy. "I didna see a sicht a' the time I was in Lunnon. Mon mon, ye dinna suppose I was going to be stuck that much for a room, an' then no get the proper use o't!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Reassuring.—NERVOUS PARTY—"The train seems to be traveling at a fearful pace, ma'am."

ELDERLY FEMALE—"Yus; ain't it? My Bill's a-drivin of the ingin, an' 'e can make 'er go when 'e's got a drop o' drink in 'im."—*Tit-Bits.*

Fowls of the Air.—"When I order poultry from you again," said the man who quarrels with his grocer, "I don't want you to send me any of those aeroplane chickens." "What kind do you mean?" "The sort that are all wings and machinery and no meat."—*Good Housekeeping.*

Her Fault.—A certain Scotch professor was left a widower in his old age. Not very long after he suddenly announced his intention of marrying again, half apologetically, adding, "I never would have thought of it, if Lizzie hadn't died."—*Harper's Magazine.*

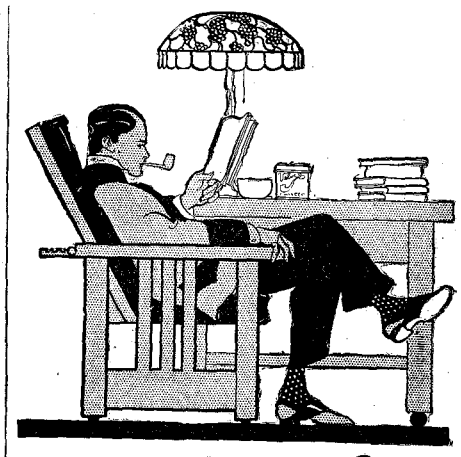
Works Both Ways.—"He knows all the best people in town."

"Why doesn't he associate with them, then?"

"They know him."—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Lexicon of Sport.—"Pa, what is a football coach?"

"The ambulance, I suppose."—*Pittsburg Observer.*



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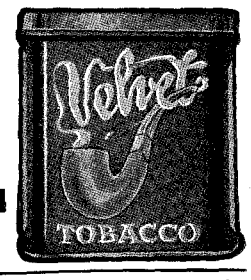

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

February 3.—Mexican insurgents attack Juarez.

February 4.—General Cronje, the Boer leader, dies at Kerksdorp, British South Africa.

Sani Ed Dowleh, Persian Minister of Finance, is assassinated in Teheran.

February 5.—A gale in the Baltic sweeps out to sea 253 Finnish fishermen on an ice floe.

February 6.—King George opens the British Parliament.

Lieutenant Stein, of the German Army, is killed by a fall from his aeroplane at Döberitz, Germany.

February 8.—Further ravages of the plague are reported from Harbin, Manchuria.

February 9.—Great Britain and Austria-Hungary sign a convention providing that differences relating to existing treaties be referred to the Arbitration Court at The Hague.

By a vote of 324 to 222 upholding the free-trade principle, the British House of Commons goes on record in favor of the Canada-United States reciprocity agreement.

Two French aviators, Noel and Delatorre, are killed in a fall at Douai, France.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

February 3.—In the Senate Mr. Root argues for the unseating of Senator Lorimer.

February 4.—The National Grange announces that it will oppose the ratification of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

February 5.—The Post-office Department reports that the postal savings-banks have proved a success in their first month of existence.

February 6.—In the Senate, Mr. Lodge speaks against direct election of Senators, and Senator Burton speaks in favor of unseating Senator Lorimer.

The House passes the Hobson Bill for the punishment of foreign spies.

Paper manufacturers protest to the House Ways and Means Committee against the passage of Canadian reciprocity.

February 7.—The Senate passes the Army Appropriation Bill and the House passes a measure providing for the purchase or erection of embassy buildings abroad.

February 8.—The Senate passes a bill for the codification of the laws relating to the judiciary.

February 9.—The Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads reports an amendment providing for an advance in magazine postage rates.

In the Senate Mr. Beveridge speaks for Canadian reciprocity and Mr. Bristow for direct election of Senators.

The House passes the Crumpacker Reapportionment Bill increasing the number of Representatives to 433 after March 3, 1913.

President Taft leaves for Columbus, O., and Springfield, Ill.

GENERAL

January 31.—President Lovett announces that $75,000,000 is to be spent to double-track the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads between the Missouri River and San Francisco.

February 3.—Mrs. Russell Sage gives $300,000 for a women's dormitory at Cornell University.

February 5.—The Missouri State Capitol at Jefferson City is burned.

February 7.—Mayor Gill of Seattle is ousted from office in a recall election.

February 9.—The Arizona Constitution is ratified by the people of the Territory.

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Spring and Summer. Things that come with Spring—to protect the skin in summer—the havoc of deep sunburn and the modern method of treating it—what freckles are and a new way to make them disappear.

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The Bath. The modern idea of the benefits of a bath—what can be expected from each of the ten different kinds of baths.

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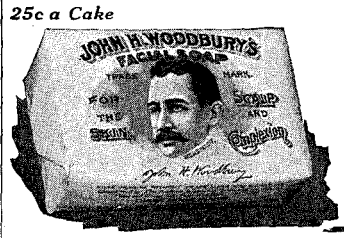

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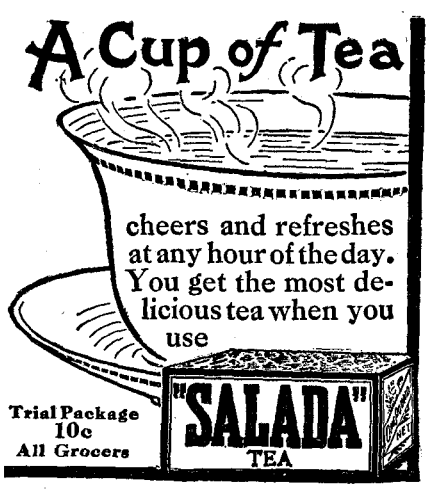

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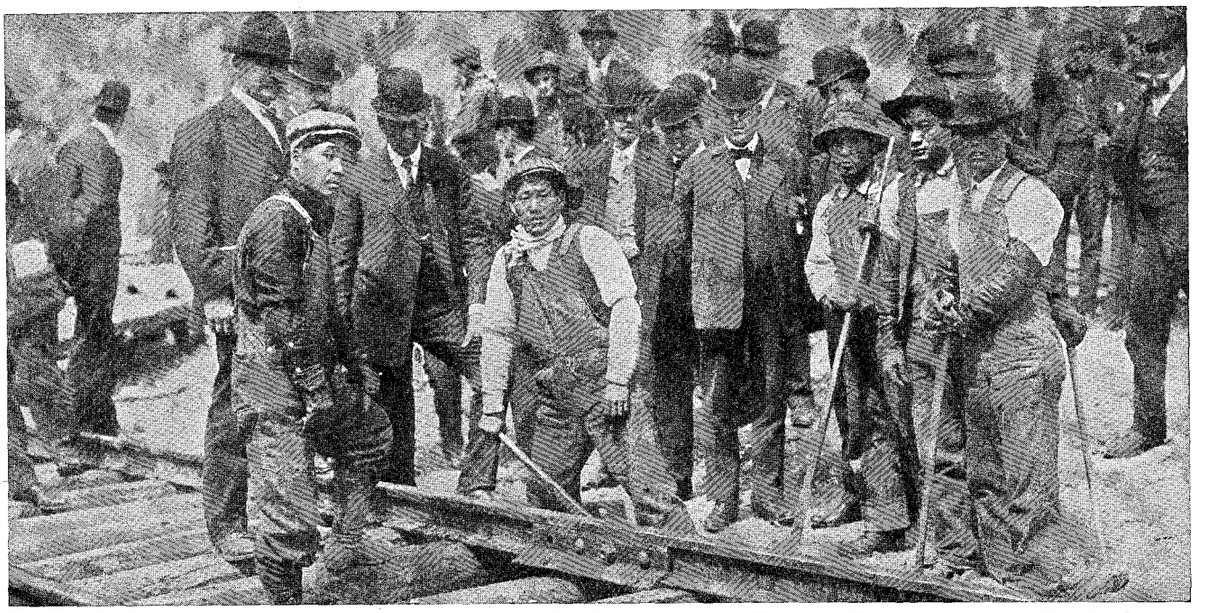

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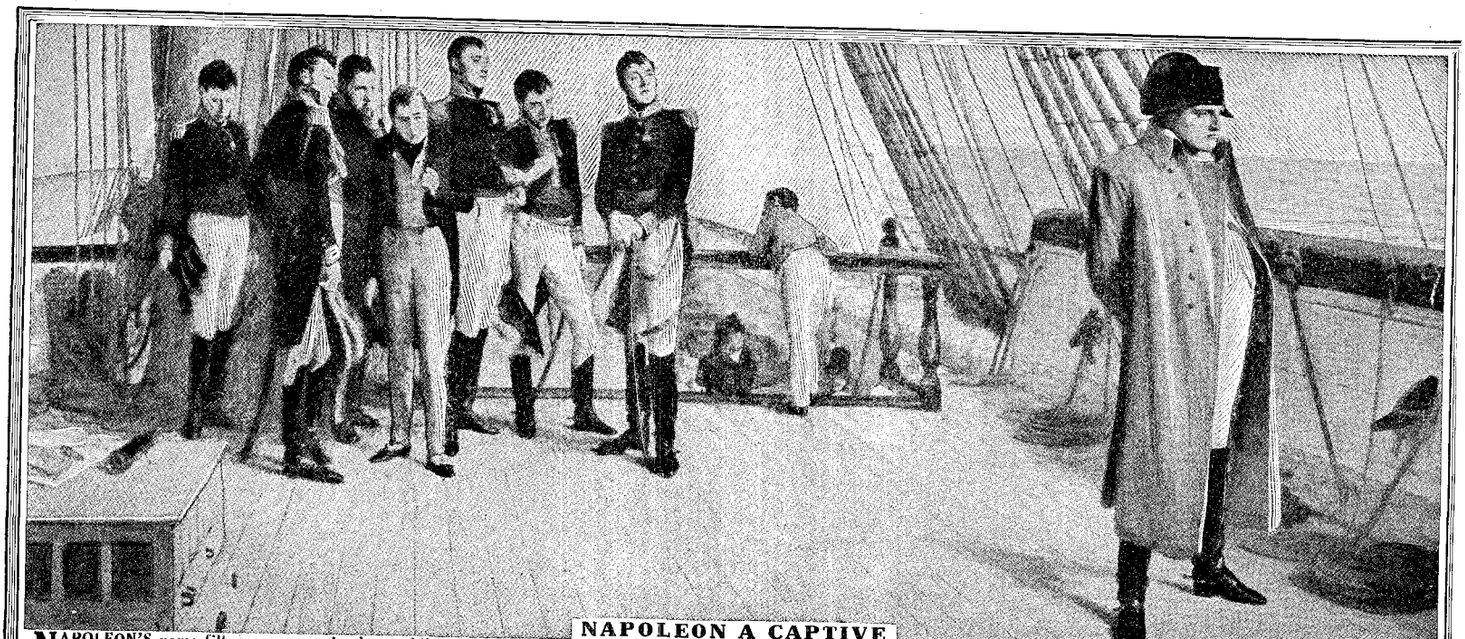

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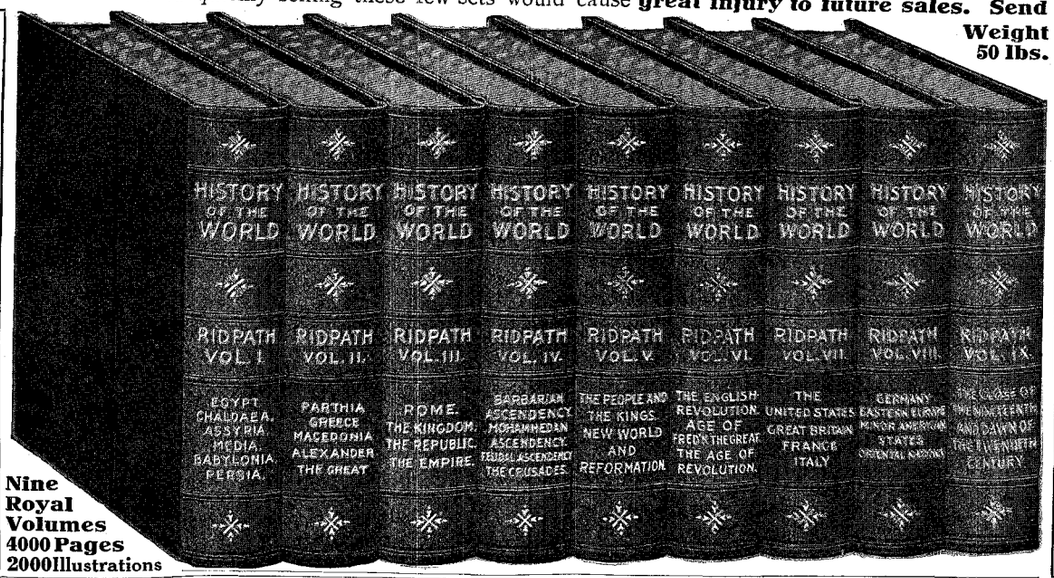

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